

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

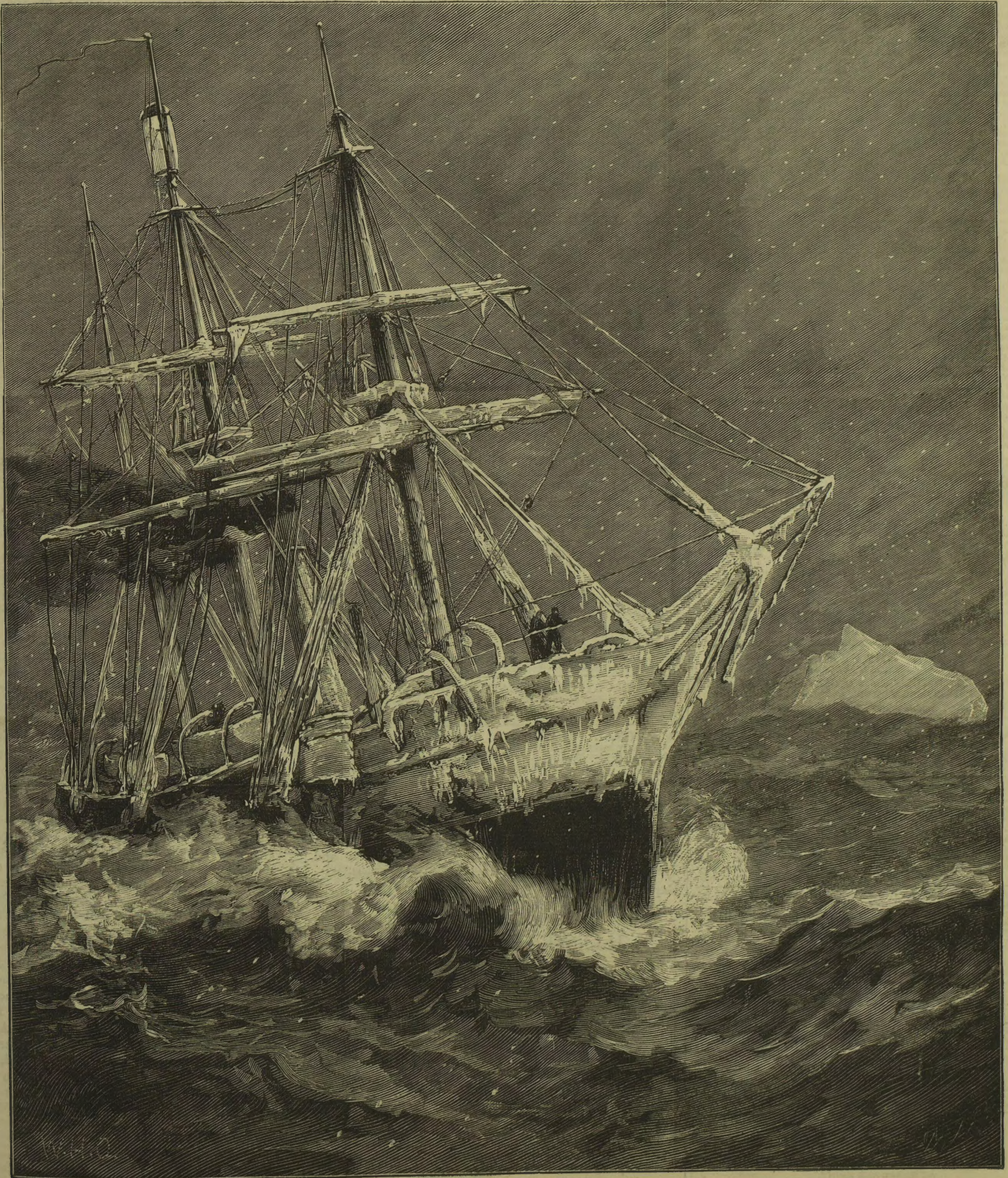


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1945.—VOL. LXIX.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1876.

WITH {SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS { By Post, 6¹/₂d.



RETURN OF THE NORTH POLE EXPEDITION: H.M.S. ALERT HOMEWARD BOUND.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th ult., at 4, Camden-villas, St. John's, Sevenoaks, Kent, the wife of J. W. Mumby, Esq., of a son.
On the 27th ult., at 12, Bruton-street, Lady Alice Gaisford, of a son.
On the 27th ult., at No. 1, Hobart-place, Eaton-square, Lady Albert Seymour, of a daughter.
On the 27th ult., at 6, Hereford-gardens, Lady Burghley, of a son and 1 air.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th ult., at Blackmoor, Hants, by the Bishop of Rochester, assisted by the Rev. W. W. Howard, Vicar of the parish, the Rev. George Ridding, D.D., Head Master of Winchester College, to the Hon. Laura Elizabeth Palmer, eldest daughter of Lord Selborne.
On the 27th ult., at Minto House, Roxburghshire, by the Rev. D. Sandford, LL.D., Captain John Trotter, D.A.Q.M.G. at Peshawur, to the Hon. Mary Abercromby, only daughter of the late Lord and Lady Dunfermline, and niece of the Earl and Countess of Minto.

On Sept. 23, at Quilon, by the Rev. S. Pettigrew, Andrew J. Stuart, Esq., M.C.S., son of the Hon. and Rev. A. G. Stuart, of Cottesmore Rectory, Rutland, to Emma Georgiana, daughter of Colonel Arthur Stevens, 26th Regiment, M.N.I.

On the 26th ult., at Christ Church, Streatham, by the Rev. Wodehouse Raven, M.A. (Rector), Geoffrey Arthur Roberts, second son of the late Edward Walton Roberts, to Jessie Emma, eldest daughter of Robert William Canton, of Streatham.

DEATHS.

On the 19th ult., at Passos, suburbs of Oporto, Edeltrudes C. de Souza Pinto Rawer, beloved wife of Wilson William Rawes, of that city, aged 32 years.

On the 26th ult., at Barbavilla House, Collinstown, Westmeath, Lady Anne Florinda Monck, aged 69.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 11.

SUNDAY, Nov. 5.
Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.
Gunpowder Plot, 1605.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. W. R. Savage, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Rev. C. A. St. John Midway, Rector of Alvechurch, Worcestershire.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Canon Frothingham; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Edersheim.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Knollys.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Hon. and Rev. Algernon Charles Stanley, Vicar of Holy Cross, St. Pancras; 7 p.m., the Ven. Dr. James A. Hessey, Archdeacon of Middlesex.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, Nov. 6.
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 2 p.m.
Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Mr. A. J. Ellis on the Sensitiveness of the Human Ear for Pitch in Music).
Farmers' Club, 5.30 p.m. (Mr. R. Masfen on Fashion in Breeding—discussion).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m., general meeting.
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Charles E. Hall on the Conversion of Peat into Fuel and Charcoal).
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Mr. T. F. Dallin on Rhetoric), and next day, Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor F. S. Barff on Chemistry).
Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Royal School of Mines, Lectures to Working Men, 8 p.m. (Professor Frankland on the Chemistry of Coal—beginning of the course).
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (address of the president, Mr. Charles Barry).
Odontological Society, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, Nov. 7.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2 p.m.
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.
Protestant Institute, Chelsea, 8 p.m. (the Rev. Brewin Grant).
Quebec Institute, 8 p.m., spelling bee (the Rev. Prebendary Mackenzie in the chair).
Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. W. St. Chad on the Life and Labours of the late George Smith; Captain W. F. Prideaux and Dr. H. Miller on some Hymyaritic Inscriptions; and the Rev. J. M. Rodwell on the Writings of Ephrem Syrus).

Zoological Society, 6.30 p.m. (the secretary's report on Additions to the Society's Menagerie; Dr. Otto Finsch on the supposed existence of the Wild Camel; papers by Mr. E. P. Ramsay, Lieutenant-Colonel Beddome, and Dr. A. Günther).

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8.
Cambridge Term divides at noon.
Moon's last quarter, 5.17 p.m.
Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
Graphic Society, 8 p.m.
Epidemiological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Gallic Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. R. Macdonald on Language in Relation to National Sentiment).
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. W. Harmer on the Kissingland Cliff-Section, &c.; papers by Mr. S. V. Wood, jun., and W. Whitaker).
Gresham Lectures, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m., Dr. Symes Thompson on Physics (and on Friday and Saturday).
Cirencester Poultry and Pigeon Show (two days).
Society for the Development of the Science of Education: Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (presidential address by the Rev. Barham Zincke).

THURSDAY, Nov. 9.
The Prince of Wales born, 1811.
Lord Mayor's Day: procession to leave Guildhall at 1 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor F. S. Barff on Chemistry).
London Mathematical Society, 8 p.m. (anniversary, president's address; Mr. W. Spottiswoode on Curves bearing four-point Contact with a triply-infinite Pencil of Curves; Mr. J. W. L. Glaisher on Certain Identical Differential Relations).
Historical Society, 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 10.
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (address by the president, Mr. H. C. Boyes, and reports).
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. J. Furnivall on the Character of Hamlet).
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 11.
St. Martin's Day.
Half-Quarter Day.
Accession of Luis I., King of Portugal, 1861.
Botanical Society, 3.45 p.m.
London Athletic Club, Lillie-bridge, 3 p.m.
Saturday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.
Royal Academy of Music, Students' Concert, 8 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum.	Maximum.	General.	Direction.		
October	25 30.262	41.7	41.7	1.00	0-10	35.9	48.8	SE.		50	.000
	26 30.261	45.3	44.6	.88	10	42.3	53.4	SSE. SE.		60	.000
	27 30.215	47.4	42.5	.84	10	46.8	49.2	SE. ENE.		67	.000
	28 30.234	48.3	43.3	.84	10	45.8	50.8	ENE. NNE.		82	.000
	29 30.216	46.6	39.5	.77	6	40.8	53.9	ENE. W.		104	.000
	30 30.145	47.5	40.0	.77	6	39.8	55.2	WSW. NW.		190	.000
	31 30.196	39.0	26.8	.65	3	35.1	45.0	NNW.		203	.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.312 | 30.292 | 30.253 | 30.251 | 30.236 | 30.155 | 30.204
Temperature of Air .. 39.8° | 49.3° | 47.9° | 48.2° | 49.3° | 50.4° | 40.7°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 39.7° | 47.4° | 44.7° | 45.7° | 47.4° | 47.3° | 35.6°
Direction of Wind SE. SSE. E. NE. ENE. W. NNW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 11.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 54	4 36	5 20	6 04	6 48	7 32	8 16

LANGHAM HALL SOCIABLE EVENINGS.—In aid of Mrs. WELDON'S ORPHANAGE, EVERY MONDAY EVENING, at Eight o'clock, throughout the year, commencing NOV. 6. Gounod's Dodelinette and March of a Marionette, Mrs. Richard Blagrove; "Perché piangi" (Gounod), Signor Monari Rocca; "Two Voices" (Hamilton Clarke) and "Elsie's Song" (F. Clay), Mrs. Weldon, accompanied by the Composer. For further details, apply to Mrs. Weldon, Tavistock House, Tavistock-square; at Langham Hall; and at the Music and Art Association, 39, Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street. Admission, One Shilling.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'
NEW PROGRAMME
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY,
AT THREE AND EIGHT.
Every Night at Eight; Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight. Particulars, 6s.; Sofa Stalls, 8s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Private Boxes, 22 lbs. 6d. and 21 lbs. 6d. No fees. No charge for programmes.

NOW READY,
PRICE ONE SHILLING, POST-FREE (INLAND), 1s. 2½d.

THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK
FOR
1877,
CONTAINING
SIX COLOURED PICTURES,

PRINTED BY LEIGHTON BROTHERS' CHROMATIC PROCESS, FROM ORIGINALS BY HARRIS, ARNOLD, ESQ., AND OTHER ARTISTS;
TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF OUR IRONCLAD NAVY;
TWELVE ENGRAVINGS
AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR.
ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAM OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,
WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1876; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mahomedan Calendars; Table of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty-one years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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SOCIETY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE
SCIENCE OF EDUCATION.

1, Adam-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.
The PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS will be delivered by the Rev. BARHAM ZINCKE, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, in the THEATRE of the SOCIETY OF ARTS, John-street, Adelphi, on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8, at Eight o'clock.
Hon. Sec., C. H. LAKE, B.A. Lond., Caterham Valley.

SHIPWRECKS ON THE COASTS.—During the past year the SHIPWRECKED MARINER'S SOCIETY relieved 10,693 persons suffering from disasters of the sea. The dividends of the funded property are set apart to giving annual grants to the widows and orphans of deceased seamen, but are not sufficient by more than £3000 per annum, which has to be supplied by the benevolent public, to meet the increasing relief. CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., by all the London and Country Bankers, and by the Secretary, Commander W. H. SYMONS, R.N., at the Central Office, Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, S.E.

ONE MILLION STERLING has been paid as COMPENSATION FOR DEATH AND INJURIES Caused by Accidents of all kinds by the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, Hon. A. KINNAIRD, M.P., Chairman.
Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, the Local Agents, 64, Cornhill, and 10, Regent-street, London. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

CITY STEAMERS for CALCUTTA DIRECT.
Sailing from Liverpool every alternate Thursday. Average passage, 32 days. Saloon, £50. Highest class and Speed. Excellent accommodation.
ALLAN BROS. and CO., James-street, Liverpool.

THE HOVE BANK will OPEN for Business on MONDAY, NOV. 6. By order, E. SAKBY WOODHAMS, Manager.
HOVE BANKING COMPANY (Limited), Palmira-square, Hove, Brighton.

MALVERN COLLEGE.
The ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS for SCHOLARSHIPS and EXHIBITIONS will be held on DEC. 21 and 22.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97B, Quadrant, Regent-street (entrance in Swallow-street). Open from Ten till Nine Daily. Persons of all ages received (privately), and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in eight to twelve easy lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies.—Apply to Mr. Smart as above.

DORE'S TWO GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM" and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE" (the latter just completed), each 33 by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyr," "Night of the Crucifixion," "House of Calaphas," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the reception and sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
MATCHED AND MATED (first time), by F. C. Burnand, Music by German Reed; OUR TABLE D'HÔTE, by Mr. Corney Grain; and THE THREE TENANTS, Every Evening except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; stalls, 3s. and 6s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN every evening as Richard III. On MONDAY and during the Week, at Seven, THAT BEAUTIFUL PIGS, A Quarter to Eight, RICHARD III.—Mr. Barry Sullivan, Messrs. H. Sinclair, J. F. Cathcart, C. Vandenhoff, H. Russell, F. Tyars, H. M. Clifford, Douglas, H. Evans, G. R. Ireland, Percy Bell, C. H. Fenton, Jas. Johnstone, R. Dolman, J. B. Johnson, Master Grattan, Mrs. Hermann Vezin, Madame Fanny Huddart, Misses Edith Stuart and Grattan. THE STORM FIEND.
Prices from 6d. to 24 4s. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven o'clock. Box-Office open from Ten till Five daily.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Mr. Henry Neville and Powerful Company in CLANCARTY, by Tom Taylor, EVERY EVENING. Box-Office hours, Eleven to Five. Doors open at 6.30; commence at Seven. NO THOROUGHFARE, by Charles Dickens and Wilkie Collins, on Monday, Nov. 13.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.
EVERY EVENING, at Seven, the New Play (from the French), called TRUE TILL DEATH.—Miss Helen Barry, Mr. William Rignold, Mr. William Redmond, and Mr. Henry Marston; and powerful Company. New Scenery by Mr. Richard Douglass. Splendid Costumes.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Want of space obliges us to defer till next week the publication of numerous Engravings from Sketches and Photographs which we have received from the North Pole Expedition.

198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1876.

Another turn of the screw, unlooked for, sudden—possibly the last! Russia has demanded an Armistice and a suspension of hostilities from the Turkish Government within forty-eight hours, or she will instantly withdraw from diplomatic connection with the Porte. The threat fell like a thunderbolt from a summer sky. Everything was going on at Constantinople in a conciliatory way, and Europe was daily—we may almost say hourly—expecting a six-weeks' Armistice to be signed. "Man proposes, God disposes." Whilst there was temporary hesitation at Constantinople between the diplomatists, there was decision in Servia upon the Heights of Djunis. The Turks, having received a large accession of force, fell upon the

Servian line of defence with such resolute determination, and we may add, such superior numbers, as to pierce it, drive a wedge through it, demoralise it, and open a way through the Morava Valley to Belgrade. Horvatovitch has been separated from Tchernayeff, although it is just possible that the severed portions of the Servian army may effect a junction by skilful manœuvring, and thereby place some obstacle which it will require some days for the Turkish troops to remove, and march on in triumph to the capital. Alexinatz is captured. Deligrad is in the possession, actual or nominal, of the Turks. So far as the military solution of the question between Servia and Turkey is concerned, it is solved. Prince Milan has met General Tchernayeff at Paratchin, and has learnt the worst. An appeal to the Russian Emperor instantly followed, and was, without a moment's loss, responded to by the Czar. The upshot was a peremptory order to General Ignatieff to secure an armistice within forty-eight hours, or to retire.

The prompt and decisive action of Russia is not to be regarded as necessarily indicative of any change of disposition on her part to a peaceful diplomatic settlement. She will be acquitted by Europe of any preconceived intention of rushing into war with Turkey. Events have, perhaps, precipitated her resolution, but have not enlarged the scope of it. What she was urging upon the Porte in conciliatory diplomatic forms is precisely what she now demands as a swift ultimatum. She had good reason for believing that the temporising of the Turkish Cabinet in Constantinople was connected with the advance of the Turkish Troops in Servia. The one fitted in with the other, and might reasonably be supposed to be part of the same plan. The dilatoriness of the Turks in Diplomacy was taken advantage of—most likely designedly—by the Turkish Forces in Servia. It was clearly impossible to allow this any longer. The successes of the Sultan's arms were too great to admit of any further discussion of the Sultan's pleas for delay. Hence, no doubt, the ultimatum. It is creditable to the Czar that he has not demanded more than by his representative in Constantinople he was endeavouring by diplomatic means to secure. "Stop fighting for six weeks; stop it instantly; let no more blood be shed until the Powers have had time to negotiate, if they find it practicable to negotiate, terms of peace." This is the purport, and the whole purport, of his message to the Porte. The form of it is accounted for by the circumstances of the case. The substance of it is supported by many good reasons.

It must be confessed that the alternative for the Porte was a trying one. Between it and its victory over its tributary Principality nothing now seemed to interpose but this demand. It is doubtful even if Russian intervention could have prevented the capture and occupation of Belgrade. But to what purpose would be such a triumph? It could not last long, it would only initiate a contest which, whatever might be its other issues, would eventuate in the destruction of the Ottoman Empire. On the other hand, the moral position of Turkey is strengthened by granting the armistice at this moment. It has vindicated, to a large extent, the authority which had been impugned. It has saved its military honour. It may exercise generosity towards a fallen foe. It has redeemed from contempt, if we may so say, its much-suspected vitality. It can stand erect before the Powers and put in a strong plea for independence. The moment is, perhaps, the most favourable one that can ever occur to it to enter upon a discussion of the terms of peace.

We are not without hope that the Sultan's Council of Ministers will see the crisis in its proper light; and, if so, we may encourage an expectation that peace is close at hand. Not that we place any confident reliance upon the skill of diplomacy where every Power represented attaches more importance to its own interests than to the common interests of Europe; otherwise, we should be more sanguine of a permanently-satisfactory result. Peace is desirable; but a patched-up peace will only be fruitful of future misunderstandings, and that will be a patched-up peace which does not provide effectual guarantees for the good government of the Christian subjects of the Porte. To secure this, unhappily, there must be compulsion, and it will mainly depend upon the Powers whether that compulsion shall be moral or material. If they can agree, Turkey must, however reluctantly, succumb. If they cannot, or will not, collisions will ensue which not only Turkey but all Europe will have to deplore. If England and Russia could go hand in hand the difficulties which environ the Eastern Question might be very appreciably diminished, and the dangers likely enough to arise out of it might be almost entirely obviated. It is to be hoped that, at least, a fair chance for the realisation of this object may ensue. A brief time for reflection, a frank comparison of judgment, a Conference wisely conducted and controlled, and, above all, the shrinking reluctance of the Powers to go to war, might conduce to a conclusion which, for many years to come, if not permanently, would relegate this Eastern Question to the archives of the diplomatic world.

The Registrar-General, in his quarterly return of births, marriages and deaths, states that during the quarter ended Sept. 30 the population of England and Wales increased by 96,258, by the excess of births over deaths. The net number is, however, somewhat altered by emigration.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice continue at Balmoral Castle. Her Majesty and the Princess attended Divine service, on Sunday, performed at the castle by the Rev. A. Campbell, minister of Crathie. The Queen and her Royal Highness drove in the afternoon to Lochnagar Farm, and paid a visit to Mr. Begg, returning, by Balmacraich, to Balmoral. Her Majesty and the Princess witnessed the usual torchlight procession and dances, on Tuesday evening, in the grounds of the castle, in celebration of Hallowe'en. The Queen and the Princess have driven to Glen Gelder Shiel, and made other excursions during the week. Mrs. Drummond, of Megginch, and Miss Victoria Baillie have been on a visit to her Majesty. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon has dined generally with the Queen. The Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty on Monday. Major Leith, Lieutenant Dalzell and Lieutenant Money, of the 79th "Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders," dined at the castle, and in the evening were received by the Queen. The Hon. Ethel Cadogan has left, and Dr. Robertson has arrived at the castle.

The Queen has appointed William Tennant Gairdner, M.D., Professor of the Practice of Physic in the University of Glasgow, to be one of her Majesty's Physicians in Ordinary for Scotland, in the room of Thomas Laycock, M.D., deceased.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales received at luncheon, on Saturday last, at Marlborough House, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince Leopold, and Prince Christian. The Prince of Wales returned to town from visiting the Duke of Grafton, at Euston, Suffolk. His Royal Highness, accompanied by Prince Louis of Hesse and Prince John of Glücksburg, went to Windsor, on Monday, and shot in Windsor Great Park. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards lunched with Prince and Princess Christian, at Cumberland Lodge. Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince Leopold, and the Duke of Cambridge visited the Princess. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse lunched with the Prince and Princess on Tuesday. The Prince, accompanied by Prince Louis of Hesse and Prince John of Glücksburg, lunched with Prince and Princess Christian, on Wednesday, at Cumberland Lodge, and passed the day shooting in Windsor Great Park. The Princess, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse, has taken daily drives. The Prince, with his Royal relatives, has visited the Strand and the Globe Theatres.

Dr. William Smoult Playfair, F.R.C.P., Professor of Midwifery at King's College, has been summoned to Malta to attend the Duchess of Edinburgh. Dr. Playfair started on Thursday.

Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse have visited the Exhibition of Pictures by British and Foreign Artists at the French Gallery, Pall-mall, and the fine-art galleries of Messrs. Goupil and Co., Bedford-street, Strand.

The Duke of Connaught is on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Leinster, at Carton, Maynooth.

Prince Christian presided, yesterday week, at a meeting, held in St. Mark's School, Windsor, on behalf of the Oxford Diocesan Society for the Augmentation of Small Livings.

The Duchess of Cambridge has received the mournful intelligence of the death of her eldest brother, Prince Frederick of Hesse, at the château of Rumpenheim, near Frankfurt, in his eighty-seventh year.

The oldest member of the English Royal family, Princess Caroline, Hereditary Princess of Denmark, completed her eighty-third year on Wednesday. This lady is the granddaughter of Queen Caroline Matilda, sister to George III., who was married to King Christian VII. of Denmark, from whom she was divorced.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has arrived in town from Elvedon Hall, Thetford.

The Duchess of Sutherland and the Ladies Leveson-Gower arrived at Stafford House, on Saturday last, from Dunrobin Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster have arrived at Grosvenor House from Eaton Hall, Chester.

The Marchioness d'Harcourt has left the French Embassy for Paris.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Dr. Ridding, Head Master of Winchester College, and the Hon. Laura Elizabeth Palmer, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Selborne, took place at St. Matthew's Church, Blackmoor, on Thursday week. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of plain white satin, high to the throat, with Spanish point ruffles and natural orange-blossoms and myrtle in her hair and in front of her dress; she also wore pearl drop earrings and necklace, the gift of her mother; a pearl and diamond cross, the gift of the bailiff (Mr. Finch) and outdoor servants and tenants; and pearl bracelets, the gift of the house servants; and bracelets, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were the Hon. Sophia M. and Wilfreda Palmer, her sisters, and Lady Mary Wilfreda Waldegrave, her niece. Their dresses were of peacock poul de soie, draped with brocade of the same colour; white straw hats, trimmed with white velvet and white ostrich feathers. The Rev. Walter Moberley was best man. The Bishop of Rochester and the Rev. W. W. Howard officiated. After the breakfast, at Blackmoor House, the Rev. Dr. and Hon. Mrs. Ridding left for the New Forest, to pass the honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was of dark green velvet, trimmed with fur, and hat to match. The presents were very numerous, including valuable gifts from the Masters of Winchester College, the Wykehamists and the old Wykehamists, and from the boys of Winchester College.

A marriage was solemnised yesterday week, at Minto House, Roxburghshire, between Captain John Trotter and the Hon. Mary Abercromby, only daughter of the late Lord and Lady Dunfermline, and niece of the Earl of Minto. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Sandford, D.D., in the presence of a numerous party of relations and friends.

A marriage is arranged to take place between Captain Alfred Duncombe (late 1st Life Guards), eldest son of the Dean of York, and Lady Florence Montagu, youngest daughter of the Earl of Sandwich.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Foreign Office, a silver binocular glass, which has been awarded by the French Minister of Marine and Colonies to Captain Shannon, of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship Iberia, for his services on the occasion of the stranding of the French steam-ships La Louisiana and La Gironde, on Dec. 20, 1875; and also a binocular glass, awarded to Captain Gell, of the ship Vanguard, for rescuing and conveying to Liverpool four seamen of the French vessel Elisa Prosper, which was abandoned at sea on Jan. 29, 1876.—Her Majesty's Government have awarded a binocular glass to Captain Andrea Vallee, master of the Italian barge Padre Francesco, of Canova, in acknowledgment of his services to the master and crew of the ship Jessie Scott, of London, which was wrecked off Cape Horn on Sept. 11, 1875.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Sir Thomas Sutton Western has offered to buy Temple-Bar from the City Corporation. He wishes to have it as an entrance-lodge to his estate at Kelvedon, Essex.

The Licensed Victuallers' Tea Association has presented 1000 lb. of arrowroot to the National Society for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded.

A special exhibition of chrysanthemums, new plants, flowers, fruit, and vegetables, will be held at the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society next Wednesday.

Alderman Sir Thomas White, who was recently elected Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, was formally presented to the Lord Chancellor at Cornwall House, on Thursday, in accordance with ancient usage.

The Wreck Commission sat for the first time, at Westminster, on Monday, and an inquiry was opened into the circumstances attending a collision between two British vessels which occurred in July last near Gibraltar.

Thursday being the first day of Michaelmas sittings, the courts at Westminster were opened with the customary formalities. As usual at the beginning of the legal year, the Judges breakfasted with the Lord Chancellor, and then proceeded to Westminster Hall.

In consideration of the loan of the Indian presents by the Prince of Wales to the Bethnal-green Museum, the Lord President of the Council has ordered that the museum shall be opened free, as an exception, on Thursday next, Nov. 9 (his Royal Highness's birthday), from ten a.m. to ten p.m.

In removing some trees at the western entrance to the Tower, the gardeners have come upon the foundations of a very massive stone wall, some 9 ft. in thickness, and extending for a considerable distance. It is outside the moat, but eastward of the site of the old lion's cage and present portcullis.

On Tuesday evening the president and council of the Photographic Society of Great Britain gave a conversation at the house of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, in Pall-mall East. The spacious gallery of the society was for a time divested of the usual display of water-colour paintings, and in their stead was shown an admirable collection of the productions of photographic artists.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, on Tuesday, a testimonial, inscribed on vellum, describing the services rendered and the acknowledgments of the society, was unanimously voted to Edmond Waterton Coningsby Erskine, aged fifteen, the son of the Hon. J. A. Erskine, who saved two little girls named Williams, aged respectively ten and twelve, from drowning at Southsea on July 12. A number of other cases of saving life in different parts of the world were investigated, and rewards conferred.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the fourth week of October) was 78,420, of whom 36,206 were in workhouses, and 42,214 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease of 4004, 12,698, and 19,879 respectively. In the number of indoor paupers, however, there is an increase, compared with the corresponding weeks of 1875, 1874, and 1873, of 1836, 1497, and 1682 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 752, of whom 493 were men, 210 women, and 49 children under sixteen.

Judgment was pronounced by Mr. Flowers, on Tuesday, at the Bow-street Police Court, in the case of Henry Slade, who was charged under the Vagrancy Act with obtaining money on the pretence of procuring messages from spirits, the messages in question having been previously written by himself. The magistrate said that, recollecting the grave results involved, and the consequences of the proceedings of Home, a spiritualist, some years ago, he felt it incumbent upon him to sentence the defendant to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour. Notice of appeal to the Middlesex Sessions was given, and the defendant was liberated on bail.

A meeting in favour of the establishment of institutes for working lads was held, yesterday week, at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. It was represented that there are thousands of boys in London of twelve years of age and upwards, who, having no specific employment or substantial attraction after working hours, spend their time in idleness. The supporters of the movement desire to plant institutions throughout London where such lads will in the evening find comfort, rational amusement, and interesting literature. Among the speakers were Professor Leone Levi, Bishop Claughton, Sir C. Reed, and Alderman Sir R. Carden.

The lectures founded by Sir Thomas Gresham will be read to the public gratuitously, during the Michaelmas Term, in the theatre of Gresham College, Basinghall-street, in the following order, besides those on Astronomy, given this week, by the Rev. E. Ledger:—On Rhetoric (Mr. T. F. Dallin), Nov. 3, 4, 6, and 7; Law (Dr. J. T. Abdy), Nov. 8, 10, and 11; Divinity (the Dean of Chichester), Nov. 13, 14, and 15; Geometry (the Dean of Manchester), Nov. 16 and 17; Physic (Dr. Symes Thompson), Nov. 18, 20, and 21; and Music (Dr. Henry Wylde), Nov. 22, 23, and 24. The lectures on Law, Physic, Divinity, and Geometry will be delivered in Latin, at six, and in English, at seven o'clock in the evening; those on Astronomy and Rhetoric, in English, at six; and that on Music at seven.

The last meeting of the Court of Common Council during the present mayoralty was held on Thursday week, when the Lord Mayor, in taking leave of the Court as its president, thanked its members for the consideration which had been extended to him during his year of office. His Lordship entertained, last Saturday, the Master and Court of Assistants of the Fruiterers' Company and a large circle of friends at a banquet in the Egyptian Hall; and on Monday he entertained the members of the General Purposes Committee of the Corporation of London and a select company at dinner.—The opening banquet given by the new Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Mr. Alderman Hadley and Mr. East, was given, on Tuesday night, in the Vintners' Hall, Upper Thames-street.

The present display of chrysanthemums in the Inner Temple Gardens fully maintains the reputation which Mr. Newton, the head gardener, has gained by his careful culture of these winter flowers. Three new specimens have been added this year—namely, "Mrs. Dixon" (an offshoot of the "George Glenny"), a perfectly round-shaped yellow flower; "Newton's Inner Temple," a compact, claret-coloured, light-tipped blossom; and "Mrs. George Parnell," a fine-shaped pure white flower. Among the old specimens may be mentioned the "Elaine," which stands unrivalled for its large size, perfect shape, and its snow-white colour; the "Refuge," a deep claret; "Mount Etna," a pure red; "Prince Alfred," a fine, large rose-crimson flower; the white and golden "Beverleys," which are perfect in form and colour; and the "King of Denmark," rose lilac. There are nearly 500 plants in the collection.—Mr. Dale, the head gardener of the Middle Temple Gardens, has a smaller show of chrysanthemums, which will shortly be ready for inspection.

The three monster alligators at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, which have been in close confinement for the last few weeks, pending the construction of their cage, were liberated on Wednesday, in the presence of the Prince of Wales, Prince Louis of Hesse, and Prince John of Glücksburg. Notwithstanding their long imprisonment, the reptiles exhibited an unusual amount of activity. Being solicited to give the monster a name, the Prince of Wales conferred that of "Tamsah," an Arabic appellation for a crocodile, upon the largest of the three alligators.

Several eminent men of science having volunteered their services, the free evening lectures in connection with the collection of scientific apparatus at the South Kensington Museum will recommence to-day, and will be continued on Saturday and Monday evenings, at eight o'clock, in the lecture theatre. Persons desirous of attending these lectures should apply for tickets by letter addressed to the director, South Kensington Museum, stating the lecture or lectures at which they wish to be present. Visitors to the museum will be admitted as far as space will permit. The lecture this evening will be given by Dr. Russell, F.R.S., on the Apparatus employed in the Production of High Temperatures; and on Monday, Nov. 6, by Professor W. G. Adams, F.R.S., on the Use of Wheatstone's Revolving Mirror in Scientific Work.

The following is a list of the number of students of medicine registered at the Royal College of Surgeons of England this session from the metropolitan schools, distinguishing the new entries for the session. It will be seen that the number of new students is large, especially at the great City hospitals:—1, St. Bartholomew's, 374, including 131 new entries; 2, Guy's, 317, including 95 new entries; 3, University College, 279, including 79 new entries; 4, St. Thomas's, 177, including 43 new entries; 5, St. George's, 136, including 33 new entries; 6, London, 123, including 35 new entries; 7, King's College, 105, including 28 new entries; 8, Middlesex, 101, including 38 new entries; 9, St. Mary's, 82, including 26 new entries; 10, Charing-cross, 70, including 29 new entries; 11, Westminster, 28, including 9 new entries. The gross number registered amounts to 1793, including 546 new entries, distributed in the following numerical order:—1, St. Bartholomew's, 151; 2, Guy's, 95; 3, University College, 79; 4, St. Thomas's, 43; 5, Middlesex, 38; 6, London, 35; 7, St. George's, 33; 8, Charing-cross, 29; 9, King's College, 28; 10, St. Mary's, 26; 11, Westminster, 9.—*British Medical Journal*.

It is stated that the Lord Mayor's Show will this year be unusually attractive. In addition to the "men in armour and their squires," who will again take part in the procession, there will be a novelty consisting of a number of elephants, each bearing its howdah. This innovation is said to be in honour of the Indian visit of the Prince of Wales. The cortege will leave Guildhall-yard at about twelve o'clock, and pass down King-street, through Cheapside, St. Martin's-le-Grand, Aldersgate-street, down Jewin-street, Fore-street, across Moorgate-street, along London-wall, Wormwood-street, Bishopsgate-street Without, Houndsditch, Minories, Tower-hill, Great Tower-street, Little Tower-street, Eastcheap, Cannon-street, St. Paul's-churchyard, down Ludgate-hill, up Fleet-street, and so on, by way of the Strand, Charing-cross, Whitehall, Parliament-street, to Westminster Hall, where it is expected to arrive at about two o'clock. The procession will return from Westminster, as usual, by way of the Thames Embankment to Guildhall.

At the quarterly general court of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, held yesterday week—Alderman Finnis, treasurer, in the chair—the minutes referring to the establishment of the society's stations at Lichfield, Crewe, and Ventnor were confirmed. A report from Mr. Cooke, delegated to represent the society at the Brussels Exhibition, to which the society had sent one of their escapes, was read. From an inspection of the appliances for saving life from fire exhibited by the several States of Europe, the jurors limited their award to a diploma and medal of the first class to this society. The committee, being anxious that the use of the society's machine should be known on the Continent, authorised Mr. Cooke to present the escape to the city of Brussels, and a vote of thanks from the council of that city was read. Reports from the society's provincial stations were presented and approved. Amongst the cases for saving life at fire, a second-class certificate, with £5, was voted to John Curtis, for his endeavours to save life at a fire in Fisher-street, on the 2nd inst.

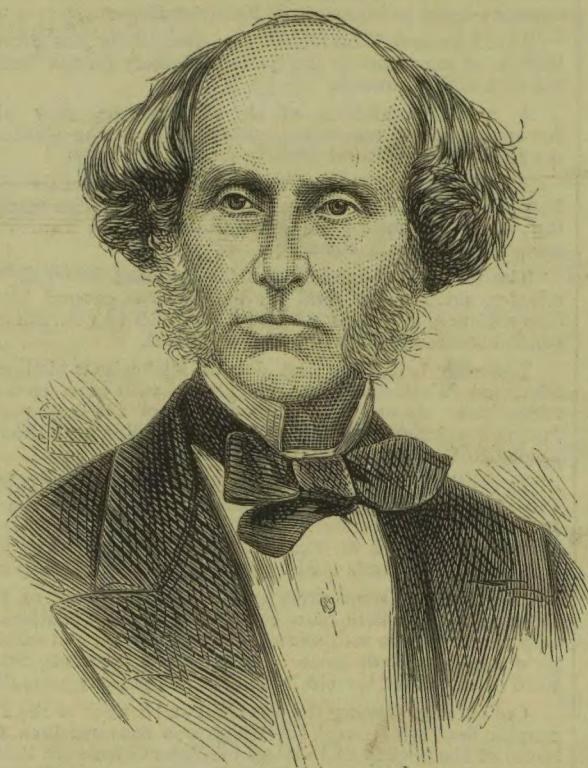
The President of the Local Government Board, attended by Dr. Bridges and Mr. Hedley, the Poor-Law Inspectors, made an inspection, on Monday, of new wards erected by the Guardians of St. Marylebone for the aged and infirm poor. The guardians were so confident that their work would be approved by their constituents, the ratepayers, that they took the novel step of inviting the parishioners to visit the "house" and to judge of the administration for themselves. They also invited the ministers of all denominations and public men connected with the borough. The President of the Local Government Board congratulated Mr. E. Boulnois and his brother guardians upon their good work, and expressed his deep sense of obligation at seeing the poor law so ably administered. Cardinal Manning, too, spoke very warmly of the care bestowed upon the inmates, and said that he was aware, from the poor of his own creed, that every consideration was given at St. Marylebone Workhouse to the welfare, material and religious, of the poor. The members for the borough spoke highly of the administration by the guardians and their officers, the latter under Mr. and Mrs. Douglas.

Last week 2431 births and 1277 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 44, whereas the deaths were 205 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 15 from smallpox, 8 from measles, 60 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 18 from whooping-cough, 30 from different forms of fever, and 18 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to each of these seven diseases, except smallpox and diphtheria, were considerably below the corrected average weekly numbers. The 60 fatal cases of scarlet fever corresponded with the number in the preceding week. The fatality of measles and whooping-cough was unusually low. The deaths referred to fever were 15 below the corrected average number for the corresponding week in the last ten years; 3 were certified as typhus, 22 as enteric or typhoid, 1 as low fever. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 11, 16, and 22 in the three previous weeks, declined to 15 last week, of which 9 were registered in the North and 6 in the South group of districts. The two Metropolitan Asylums Smallpox Hospitals at Homerton and Stockwell contained 185 patients on Saturday last, against 182 and 177 at the end of the two preceding weeks; the admissions during the week were 43, whereas in the four previous weeks they had ranged between 62 and 39. Judged by the evidence furnished in these hospital returns, the prevalence of smallpox showed but slight increase in London during October. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the four previous weeks had steadily increased from 191 to 241, further rose last week to 267, somewhat below the corrected average weekly number.

MR. JUSTICE MANISTY.

We lately announced the appointment of Mr. Henry Manisty, Q.C., of the Northern Circuit, to the judgeship in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, vacant by the death of Mr. Justice Quain. Mr. Justice Manisty is the second son of the late Rev. James Manisty, B.D., Vicar of Edlingham, Northumberland, by Elinor, only daughter of Francis Forster, Esq., of Seaton Burn Hall, Northumberland. He was educated at Durham Grammar School, and practised for some years as a partner in the then well-known firm of London solicitors, Messrs. Meggison, Pringle, and Co. In 1845 Mr. Manisty was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, and joined the Northern Circuit. In the following year Mr. Manisty gained considerable reputation by his conduct of the difficult and unfortunate case known as the great Ford Tithe case, in which, without a leader and after a trial of several days' duration, he obtained a verdict for his client, the Rev. Thomas Knight, against the Marquis of Waterford. The Marquis was in that case represented by Sir Fitzroy Kelly (the present Lord Chief Baron), specially retained; Mr. Knowles, Q.C., and Mr. Crompton (afterwards Mr. Justice Crompton). From this time Mr. Manisty's business rapidly and extensively increased, and in 1857, on the recommendation of Lord Cranworth, then Lord Chancellor, he was appointed Queen's Counsel. In 1870 Mr. Manisty's London business had so much increased that, though at that time leader of the Northern Circuit, he found it necessary to relinquish his regular attendance on circuit. Since then he has practised only in London, except when (as has frequently been the case) he has appeared at the Northern and other circuits on a "special retainer." Mr. Justice Manisty has been twice married—first, to Constantia, daughter of the late Patrick Dickson, Esq., solicitor, of Alnwick, Northumberland. She died, in 1836, leaving one daughter. In 1838 Mr. Justice Manisty married, secondly, Marianne, daughter of the late Dr. Stevenson, of Berwick-upon-Tweed, by whom he has also a family.

The portrait of Mr. Justice Manisty is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.



MR. JUSTICE MANISTY.

THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH IN
BESIKA BAY.

The arrival of her Imperial and Royal Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh at Malta was mentioned in our Journal. She came from Livadia, the seacoast residence of her father, the Emperor of Russia, situated on the southern shore of the Crimea. The Russian Imperial yacht Livadia conveyed the Duchess of Edinburgh across the Black Sea, and through the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora, and the Dardanelles, without stopping at Constantinople. The Duke of Edinburgh, who had also been visiting his Imperial father-in-law in the Crimea, arrived in the Dardanelles in H.M.S. Helicon, to meet the Duchess, while the British Mediterranean squadron, including H.M.S. Sultan, the ship under his immediate command, lay in Besika Bay, outside the entrance to the Dardanelles. Early on Wednesday, the 11th ult., the Livadia arrived at Chardak, in the Dardanelles, and was there met by the Helicon, which had come in the evening before. His Royal Highness, accompanied by his naval aide-de-camp, Prince Louis of Battenberg, immediately went on board the Russian Imperial yacht, which continued her course on to Besika Bay, with the Duchess's standard flying. As soon as she hove in sight all the men-of-war in Besika Bay, twelve in number, dressed ship, and each fired a salute of twenty-one guns. As the Livadia steamed down between the first and second lines, their yards were manned, and the crew of each ship cheered in turn. Rounding the end ship of the second line, the Russian Imperial yacht steamed up between the second and third lines, and came to anchor close to the Sultan. This is the moment represented by the sketch, with which an officer of the squadron has favoured us. The Hercules was the flagship of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir W. Drummond, and the Triumph was the flagship of Rear-Admiral Rice. The two Admirals and all the Captains immediately went on board the Livadia to pay their respects to the Duchess. Her Imperial and Royal Highness was attended by Lady Mary Butler, General Ozeroff, and Captain the Hon. D. Monson. She first paid a visit to the Hercules,



Rupert Raleigh Swiftsure Cruiser Sultan Research Pallas Triumph (flagship)
Hotspur Devastation (turret-ship) Helicon Livadia (Russian yacht) Wizard.

RECEPTION OF THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH BY THE BRITISH FLEET AT BESIKA BAY.

the Admiral's flagship, and then went on board the Sultan, where the officers of that ship were presented to her by their Captain, the Duke. At one o'clock the Admirals, the Captains, and several officers from the Russian Imperial yacht assembled on board the Sultan for luncheon, covers being laid for thirty-four guests. About five in the afternoon, the Duke having accompanied the Duchess back to the Livadia, the Sultan and Raleigh weighed anchor, together with the yacht, and proceeded to the southward, amidst the cheering of the remaining ships. At nine o'clock, it being a beautiful clear night, the Sultan steamed close up to the yacht, the crew giving three ringing cheers, and burning blue lights, which completely lit up the two ships. The Sultan, with her Royal Captain the Duke of Edinburgh on board, parted company to make her way to Malta, whilst the Russian yacht, escorted by the Raleigh, proceeded to Smyrna, taking the Duchess of Edinburgh there to meet her brother, the Grand Duke Alexis. Her Imperial and Royal Highness again rejoined the Duke of Edinburgh at Malta, where she will pass the winter.

DERBY FREE LIBRARY AND
MUSEUM.

We present an illustration of the intended new building for this institution. The foundation-stone was laid by Mr. Bass, M.P., last week. It will stand in the Wardwick, on the site of the old Library, which had been the town mansion of a well-known county family. The design for the new building was selected in competition. The plan is nearly square. The entrance is placed in the centre of the front, and has a spacious hall opening into a corridor. From this the librarian's room and that of his assistants are approached on the left; on the right is the staircase to the basement, also the com-



THE DERBY FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

mittee-room. On the opposite side of the corridor is the lending library, having to the right the reference reading-room, and to the left the general news and reading-room. These are arranged so as to admit of full supervision of the departments. In each of the reading-rooms a large circular bay or recess is provided for students. The librarian's room, which has a separate entrance, communicates with the curator's room above by a light iron staircase. The principal staircase consists of flights of steps opening from the corridor on each side of the hall, and meeting in a central flight to the main landing. The corridor on the upper floor has been arranged to serve as a sculpture-gallery, being separated from the staircase by open arcading. The museum forms three sides of a square, having ingress and egress at each end of the corridor. It is lighted on both sides. The store and work rooms are placed in the roofs of the wings. Provision is made in the basement for a geological museum, aquarium, store-room, and heating chamber. Externally the style of the building is Early Gothic. The front elevation has the entrance-hall carried up as a tower, with open timber turrets. The central part of the tower is of open timber-work, surmounted by a circular roof. The space between the tower and wings is arcaded in both storeys, but in general treatment is subordinated to the more important parts of the design. Large oriel windows are placed in the wings, and a circular one over the main entrance. The building is faced with brick and stone dressings. Terra-cotta is introduced in panels and other places. The windows are of cathedral glass of different tints, arranged in geometrical patterns. Special attention has been paid to thoroughly efficient lighting and ventilation. The building is intrusted to Messrs. Woods and Son, of Blackburn, the amount of their tender being £7600. Mr. R. K. Freeman, of Bolton-le-Moors and Derby, is the architect.

T H E W A R I N S E R V I A



A SKETCH IN THE TURKISH CAMP, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



STARVING SERBIAN WOMEN SUPPLIED WITH FOOD BY TURKISH SOLDIERS.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE WAR IN SERBIA.

The suspension of hostilities procured by Russian diplomacy this week is only just in time to save the feeble little Principality of Serbia.

A defeat which seems fatal to the Russo-Servian army of General Tchernayeff was inflicted upon it last Sunday. The hill of Djunis, or Trubavena, which commands the valley of the Morava opposite Deligrad, was stormed by the Turkish army divisions of Hafz Pasha and Suleiman Pasha. The Servian militia, either from cowardice or ill-will towards the Russian officers in command, refused to fight. The brunt of the conflict was borne by a thousand Russian volunteers. These fought with desperate intrepidity, and several hundreds of them were killed. But, as most of the Servian troops fled, the position had to be abandoned, after fighting some hours. The line of General Tchernayeff's intrenched posts and detachments of troops was thereby cut in two, and the Turks got possession of the western road leading to Kruchevatz. General Tchernayeff was then compelled to retire from Deligrad, and to leave the town of Alexinatza to its fate. That town, after a long bombardment, surrendered to the Turks on Tuesday morning. It is said that Kruchevatz has also been captured and destroyed. The Servian headquarters was fixed at Razanj for a day or two, but it seems as though no material resistance could now be offered to a Turkish march either upon Belgrade or upon Kragojevatz, the chief military arsenal of Serbia. This will, however, be stopped through Turkey being obliged, by Russian threats at Constantinople, to grant an armistice.

It was generally believed, indeed, that on Saturday last an armistice had been concluded between General Ignatieff and the Porte, and that its conclusion had, in a preliminary form, been notified to the Russian Government in Livadia. Then came the news of the overwhelming disasters of the Russo-Servian forces, and considerable excitement in Russia on account of the slaughter of Russian officers and rank and file. To meet the pressure of public opinion, and in answer to the appeals of Tchernayeff and the Servian Government, Prince Gortschakoff immediately telegraphed to General Ignatieff to abandon all his previous diplomatic work, and to demand an unconditional armistice under threat of the presentation of an ultimatum. On Monday morning the Russian Ambassador informed the Porte by his dragoman that, in reply to the acceptance of an unconditional armistice by the Sultan in an interview on Saturday, he was instructed to insist on the original proposition of England for an armistice, and a conference to settle the autonomy of the Christian provinces. A Council was hurriedly summoned to discuss the question, and a counter-proposition for a two months' armistice was sent in a note to General Ignatieff, the autonomy of the provinces to be subject to future discussion. On Monday evening General Ignatieff sent a note to the Porte refusing to accept this, stating as an ultimatum that his instructions were to withdraw if his demands were not complied with, and giving forty-eight hours from that time for the Porte to consider its answer. On Tuesday evening, the answer was given, being an acceptance of the Russian demand of an armistice. It has, of course, been agreed to also by Serbia; and orders have been sent from Constantinople to the Turkish Commanders, to cease the military operations in Serbia. There will be no more fighting this winter.

We present, on one page of this Number, a few minor sketches, or "notes," by our Artist in the Servian camp, such as the sick or wounded horses being led away for veterinary surgery, the escorting of some Turkish prisoners of war along the banks of the Danube near Semendria, and a view of the deserted monastery of St. Nestor, on the hill two miles west of Deligrad. The soldier, George Siegrist, who figures in one of our Artist's sketches, enjoys a peculiar reputation in the Servian Army of the Morava. He has distinguished himself by many exploits against the Turks, principally in outpost duty or warfare. Alone or with others, he goes down at night, and, passing from cover to cover, Indian fashion, he picks off the Turkish sentinels and outlying parties. On one occasion he and nine others slew no less than forty Turks, losing only one of their own number—an unfortunate who, seeing a pig burst from the cover, could not resist the sudden temptation to capture him, and lost his life by a Turkish bullet in the attempt. On another occasion Siegrist was captured by the enemy; but, whilst his captors were listening to the harangue of an officer who came up, he burst from the hut in which he was guarded by two sentinels, dashed into the Morava, dressed only in his shirt and cap, crossed the river safely, though fired at repeatedly by the Turks, and had the honour of appearing in his primitive costume before his General. His cap merits a passing note. Its adornments consist of a tall feather and a death's-head and cross-bones stitched on a circular piece of leather on the cloth. Fastened to his belt are the ornamental ammunition-boxes of Turks he has slain. He seems a man of thirty-five, strongly built, and of medium height. He is a pleasant sort of fellow, and laughs greatly as he tells of his exploits, and is evidently endowed with a large gift of vanity. For his undoubted services he has received the Servian medal. Since the sketch was taken he has been raised in rank and has gone to Belgrade, wounded in the leg. He says he means to return directly his wound is well, and have some more fun, as he calls it, with the Turks.

On the other side, our Special Artist late with the Turkish army in the Timok Valley has furnished the sketch of a rather pleasing incident, which should be noticed as proving that the Turks are not all ferocious Bashi-Bazouks or "anti-human specimens of humanity." The kindness with which they behaved to some of the starving Servian peasant women and children, who begged a morsel of food in the Turkish camp near Gurgusovatz, is attested by this sketch, and by the letters of more than one English newspaper correspondent. The real Turkish soldier is not such a bad fellow. It was by quite a different sort of men that the Bulgarian massacres and other hideous outrages were perpetrated last summer.

We hear from the Adriatic provinces that, on Monday last, the Montenegrins invested Podgoritza. They are now bombarding the place with the guns taken from the Turkish fortress of Medun, and have succeeded in dismounting one of the Turkish batteries. Podgoritza has suffered much damage from the bombardment. The town of Medun has been totally destroyed by the Montenegrins. The Montenegrin army which captured Medun has penetrated further into Albania, and cut off the Turkish communications with Podgoritza.

The tenant farmers of Dorset have presented a service of plate, value £400, to Mr. Fowler, who came forward as their candidate, but was defeated, at the last Parliamentary election.

The Right Hon. R. A. Cross cut the first turf of the Wigan Junction Railways at Ince, near Wigan, yesterday week. The line has been projected for the purpose of providing better railway accommodation for the coal orders in the district, and also for bringing the town of Wigan in direct communication with the Midland, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, and Great Northern systems. The railway joins the Cheshire lines at Glozebrook, on the Warrington and Manchester lines.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Nov. 2.

Great uneasiness has been aroused by the latest turn which affairs have taken in the East; but, although a hostile collision between Russia and Turkey is now regarded as almost inevitable, the feeling that France must, under any circumstances, remain neutral becomes more deeply rooted every day. So universally is this necessity acknowledged that the different political sections of the Chambers have exhibited a unanimity utterly wonderful in their decision to refrain from embarrassing the action of the Government at this critical juncture by any interpellations having reference to Eastern affairs. The Ministry, on their side, have announced their intention of keeping silence for a time on the subject.

The two Chambers met *pro forma* on Monday. Various Committees were formed and the order of the day decided on, after which the Chamber of Deputies was adjourned till Friday and the Senate till Monday. There is a great deal to be done when these bodies settle down into working order, and several questions of the highest importance to the well-being of the country will be discussed; such as the amnesty, the liberty of the press, and the new schemes of taxation.

Both the Ministry and the various political parties are, indeed, busily preparing for such discussions. The Duc Decazes has submitted to his colleagues the statement he intends making to the Chamber respecting the position of France with relation to affairs in the East; and an attempt has been made to bring about a private understanding between the Government and the various sections of the Left as regards the amnesty. The proposition of M. Gatineau to the effect that any further prosecutions for offences committed in connection with the Commune should be stayed, has received the support of the Left, and it seems probable that the Government will accept it.

M. Gambetta faced his constituents at Belleville, on Friday last, and spoke to them with an independence of tone which must have jarred strongly upon the feelings of those advanced Radicals who believe in nothing but the *mandat impératif*, and hold that a deputy has no right to be caught except the mere mouthpiece of those who return him. He plainly stated that conciliation was a better policy than opposition, and compromise than violence; and that the majority sitting at Versailles represented the wishes of the country and were inspired with the wish of building up a Constitution. Passing on to the amnesty, he said that he should support the proposition of M. Gatineau as a politic and necessary measure, but declared that the Communistic insurrection was not the expression of true Republican sentiments, and was likely to harm the Republican cause. He defended "the policy of opportunity," which he was accused of favouring, on the ground that its basis was the idea of advancing step by step, trusting nothing to chance, and, by a gradual and decided progress in the right direction, reassuring everybody and restoring confidence throughout the country. At the conclusion of M. Gambetta's speech, M. Buffenoir rose and virulently attacked the policy thus set forth and the ex-Dictator's views in general, maintaining, moreover, that the Communistic outbreak was perfectly legitimate. M. Gambetta, in reply, said that M. Buffenoir's opposition was inspired by purely personal pique, due to the rejection of certain articles of his from the columns of the *République Française*, and the meeting accepted this explanation. The Radical journals are very bitter in their comments on M. Gambetta's speech, regarding him in the light of a traitor from their cause; but the general tone of the press is favourable. The ex-Dictator's report on the Budget has been most warmly opposed by several of his colleagues on the committee, notably by M. Léon Say, who has brought forward a most elaborate financial scheme of his own.

At a Democratic banquet held, last week, at St. Maudé, M. Barodet spoke at length on his conduct as a deputy, and enumerated the results he and his colleagues had been able to achieve, amongst which he reckoned the raising of the state of siege. He announced that he would exert his utmost endeavours to obtain a general amnesty, liberty of the press, and freedom of association, and reaped his reward in the enthusiastic approbation of his hearers.

Yesterday being All Saints' day, many people flocked to the cemeteries to place wreaths on the tombs of their departed relatives, though to-day the influx will probably be tenfold. It is rumoured that a Communistic demonstration is to be made at Père la Chaise.

A sensation has been caused by the conduct of some of the students at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, who took it into their heads to taunt one of their co-disciples, a German, with his nationality. The young Teuton seems to have been of far softer fibre than those of his countrymen who invaded France; for, instead of knocking down one of his tormentors, he burst into tears, which culminated in a fit of hysterics. The German Minister took the matter up, and this silly schoolboy trick is now the subject of an animated diplomatic correspondence.

Another international sensation has been the publication, by the *Figaro*, of a letter which originally appeared in a Vienna paper, purporting to come from the pen of M. du Sommerard, the President of the French Commission of the Philadelphia Exhibition. It accuses the Americans of pronounced hostility towards the French exhibitors, and states that a deliberate attempt was made to destroy by fire the department assigned to them. M. du Sommerard has since written to deny the genuineness of the letter.

MM. Paul de Cassagnac and Guyot de Montpayroux have been hotly abusing each other in the newspapers; but the former seems to have resolved for the future to confine himself to the pen as a weapon, and declines to fight.

M. Louis Sue, a cousin of the novelist, shot himself, last week, in the Passy Cemetery. He left a paper stating that he was unable to bear any longer the pain of an illness from which he was suffering. M. Paul Cadet, a well-known sculptor, also died last week.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber has adopted all the items of the Indian Budget.

On Wednesday the new maritime canal cut through the northern isthmus of Holland was opened, in presence of the King, the Ministers, and the civil and military authorities. With the Royal consent, the new harbour is named "The Port of Ymuiden" (Mouth of the Y).

GERMANY.

The German Parliament was opened on Monday. In consequence of a cold, the Emperor was not present, and the Speech from the Throne was read by Herr Hoffmann, President of the Imperial Chancellery. Reference was made in it to the pacific character of the Emperor's policy, and an assurance given that the blood of Germany would never be shed except in the defence of her honour and interests.

All the results of the 433 elections to the Prussian Landtag are now known. 177 seats have been gained by the National

Liberals, 86 by the Centre Party (Ultramontanes), 66 by the Progressists, 36 by the Free Conservatives, 34 by the Conservatives of various shades of opinion, 15 by the Poles, 14 by members of no declared party, and 5 by the Particularists.

Another relative of Count Harry Arnim, Herr von Arnim, Councillor of Legation in the German Diplomatic Service, but at present unattached, has sent in his resignation in consequence of the judgment lately pronounced at Berlin.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, yesterday week, Prince Auersperg, the President of the Council, said that the policy of the Government in the Eastern Question was, above everything, to maintain peace, and that all idea of acquiring foreign territory was out of the question.

CHINA.

A special telegram to the *Times* from Shanghai says that Mr. Mayers has concluded an arrangement with the Viceroy that the Woosung Railway shall be purchased by the Chinese Government, but worked by the present company for one year.

A telegram from Tashkend, of Sunday's date, says that the Chinese troops have occupied the important towns of Kumudi, Kutubi, Taschikho, and Uruliza. The town of Kumudi was taken by them after an engagement. The inhabitants of Kutubi, Taschikho, and Uruliza have fled to Taksun, where Yakoub Beg is in command of a military force. The Chinese troops have also occupied a fortress in Manas.

JAPAN.

Some disturbances have occurred in Japan. The following account of them has been received by telegram at the Japanese Embassy in London:—"Kumamoto Shisjokus (Samourai class) revolted on the night of the 23rd, killing many officials. They were soon subdued. The Imperial troops also overcame the Akitosuki (?) Shisjokus near (?) Kokoura, and hundreds surrendered. The Yamagutsi Shisjokus rose and escaped. Orders issued for their arrest."

The value of books imported into the United States from Great Britain in 1875 was £269,907, and American book exports to this country in that year were valued at £17,452.

The Queen has conferred on the Hon. Thomas George Grosvenor, Second Secretary of her Majesty's Legation at Peking, the Companionship of the Order of the Bath.

A cyclone passed over Central America on the 3rd and 4th ult. Managua, a town in the State of Nicaragua, was inundated; 400 houses were demolished, and many persons were drowned. At Bluefields, a town in the Mosquito territory, 300 houses were demolished.

Lord Napier, of Magdala and Lady Napier held a reception at the Convent at Gibraltar on the night of the 23rd ult., which was numerously attended by representatives of all classes. Escorted by one hundred men bearing blazing torches, the united bands of five regiments paraded the town.

The following changes in the diplomatic service are gazetted:—Mr. Gerard Francis Gould, now secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Stockholm, to be Secretary to the Legation at Lisbon; and Mr. Robert Grant Watson, now Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, to be Secretary at Stockholm.

A fatal panic in a theatre is reported from San Francisco. The American correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—"A false alarm of fire was raised last night in the Chinese theatre at San Francisco. This caused a panic. The house was crowded, and in the general rush which was made to the doors many persons were trampled upon. The police dragged out twenty dead and about seventy wounded. The Chinese refused to give any assistance, and the actors continued to play until they were stopped by the police."

Lord Carnarvon, on Thursday week, as was stated in our last issue, received a numerous deputation of merchants connected with the South African colonies, who pressed upon the Government the urgency of adopting early measures in the direction of the policy of confederation. The Colonial Secretary replied by explaining the principles of a measure which he hoped might effect the result desired. Such a measure as he was now contemplating would be in its nature permissive, and would be open to the spontaneous acceptance of the Colonies and the States of South Africa which were concerned. In the bill he should desire, as far as possible, to lay down the machinery for administrative action, and, whilst giving an outline, he would leave it as much as possible to local knowledge and experience to fill up the details.

In the library of the University at Rome the Minister of Public Instruction presided, on Monday, at the ceremony of unveiling the bust of Andrea Cesalpino, as the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. There was a large audience. The proceedings opened with a eulogy on Cesalpino by Dr. Scalzi, Professor of Materia Medica. He analysed the competing claims to the discovery of the circulation of the blood, and gave the palm to Cesalpino. He also dwelt upon Cesalpino's transcendental merits as a botanist, mineralogist, and master of inductive research, and referred to his beautiful moral character. Dr. Scalzi concluded by commending Cesalpino as an example to the assembled students. Professor Maggiorani, Dean of the Medical Faculty, followed with a panegyric on Cesalpino for his rigid observance of the principles of scientific investigation.

News from Dahomey is brought by the African Royal mail-steamer Ethiopia, which arrived in the Mersey yesterday week. All was quiet at Whydah, the blockade still being maintained. The acting-administrator at Lagos, Mr. Dumaoso, had succeeded in getting, by water, within twenty miles of Abomey, the capital of Dahomey. He reports it to be a splendid country, and states that the majority of the natives were friendly disposed, and promised to assist the English in the event of any attack being made upon the Dahomians, the latter being the terror of the whole country. The latest news from Cape Coast Castle was that Coffee Calcalli, the ex-King of Ashantee, had fought with his brother Wemsah for possession of the throne. King Coffee was defeated, and had to retreat into the interior. News of later date is brought by the Hipparchus. On Sept. 15 the Dahomians attacked two villages near Grand Popo, slaughtered all the men, and carried off eighty women and children. The attack was provoked by the friendly relations existing with the English. An attack was feared at Grand Popo. A letter from a European resident at Whydah reports that there is great difficulty in obtaining food. A large number of natives are dying from poison. Fifteen Europeans are imprisoned.

At the Farm Buildings, Claremont, on Tuesday, Mr. Robert Cowles put up to auction 112 fat oxen, the shorthorns, Devons, and Herefords having been fed at Claremont Park, and the polled Scots at the Home Park, Hampton Court. There was a large attendance of buyers. The Herefords fetched on an average £24 10s. each, the Devons on an average £26 each, the shorthorns on an average £25 10s. each, and the polled Scots on an average £26 10s. each. The total proceeds of the sale were £2914 10s.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

By this time a countless host of people not yet consigned to the tranquil shades of Earlswood, yet generally qualified to become candidates for admission to the admirable Asylum for Idiots, have, in all probability, with exemplary simultaneousness, hit upon that dismal joke which is now settling all the weak-minded classes on the broad grin—that joke about the possible causes of the cold weather which has so suddenly come upon us. It is due, so the funny folks say, to the unexpected return of the Arctic Expedition. Captain Nares and his heroic colleagues are slowly thawing; but so tremendous a mass of bottled-up congelation was accumulated about their hearts of oak that the defreezing has made all England shiver.

In the brief but touching stories told by the brave survivors of this memorable quest there are unnumbered episodes, the relation of which may not only fill us with admiration for these quiet, courageous, simple-minded sailors, but may likewise tend to convert to a more humane way of thinking the selfish cynics who are so fond of taking up their parable against philanthropy, and of sneering at what they call "humanitarianism." It is the fashion, and a very ugly, evil fashion, to deride as "silly sentiment" or as "sensational gush" the well-meant efforts of those who endeavour by their writings to soften the Heart of Man—a heart apt, unless emollients are carefully applied, to degenerate into a state of ossification, and to grow harder than the nether millstone. I am not in the habit, myself, of "gushing;" but when I say that it is all but impossible to read without tears certain portions of the narratives of the Arctic Explorers, I know that I am only re-echoing that which many thousands of my countrymen and countrywomen have not been ashamed to own.

I read in the biography of William Hazlitt that when the MS. of the second volume of his "Life of Napoleon" was almost ready for the printer, some burglars made an attempt to break into the historian's house in Half-Moon-street, Piccadilly. In a state of dire alarm, Hazlitt posted off the next morning to the office of the *Atlas* newspaper with his precious MS., and entreated the editor to take care of it until it was wanted by the printer; "and he had not even then," writes his biographer, "when the danger or alarm was all over, quite overcome his excitement." I am reminded of this story by the news of a very melancholy library misfortune which has recently befallen Mr. Blanchard Jerrold. That gentleman has for some time past been resident in Paris, and desperately hard at work over his exhaustive "Life of Napoleon III." Of this important work Mr. Jerrold had completed the greater portion of the third volume (two volumes have already been published), and the MS. was a few days since duly registered at the Paris office of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway for transmission to Paternoster-row. The parcel never reached its destination; it mysteriously disappeared; and there is too much reason to suspect that it never even left Paris, and that there has been some foul play in the matter. The MS. was of an extremely valuable nature, containing as it did a copious narrative of the *coup d'état* of 1851, full of original matter and quotations from documents not to be got hold of again. I earnestly hope that Mr. Jerrold's papers may be ultimately recovered; but should they have lost their way—or had it lost for them—so as to wander into a pigeon-hole in the Rue de Jerusalem, the papers are, I fear, past praying for.

"There will be Thirteen Elephants, Sir, in the Lord Mayor's Show on the Ninth of November next." Such was the portentous announcement made to me a few days ago by a gentleman who is "something in the city," and who, out of that something, seems to make a remarkably good thing. Thirteen elephants: live ones. *Le fait est grave.* Nor will this zoological phenomenon be the only feature of novelty distinguishing the inaugural pageant of Alderman Sir Thomas White. The famous Men in Armour are to be resuscitated; but it is to be hoped that Mr. Planché, or some equally erudite authority on arms and armour, will be consulted, so as to spare antiquarian feelings the shock of beholding an "ancient knight," whose glittering panoply comprises scraps of armour pertaining to different epochs varying between the thirteenth and the seventeenth centuries. Plate armour, by the way, was worn on State occasions—in conjunction with full-bottomed wigs—by many of the petty German Potentates wellnigh down to the period of the first French Revolution; and in many old curiosity shops the rusty corslets and greaves sold as "medieval" armour are in reality the spoils of some High Dutch Serenity or Transparency of the eighteenth century.

Touching things civic, I may mention that a number of very ill-natured rumours have been spread abroad recently concerning the relations between the actual Lord Mayor and the members of the dramatic profession. It is well known that his Lordship, soon to become plain Mr. Alderman Cotton, has at all times approved himself a very warm friend of the drama, its professors, and its interests. He succeeded the late Mr. Benjamin Bond Cabell as one of the trustees of the Royal General Theatrical Fund; and some months ago I alluded in this column to the Chief Magistrate's kindly efforts to help that unfortunate institution the Dramatic College.

Well, when the Lord Mayor came into office he was very solicitous to show, in a substantial form, his fondness for the stage by organising at the Mansion House a series of dramatic performances, in which the most celebrated artists in the profession were to take part. These entertainments did not, however, take place, and the ill-natured people have been going about saying that the Lord Mayor expected all the actors and actresses to play for nothing, and that, as an inducement for them to give their gratuitous services, the bait was held out of invitations to a grand banquet at the Mansion House late in the season. These stories happen to be totally devoid of truth. The leading dramatic artists evinced a most cordial desire to co-operate with the Lord Mayor in his scheme of Mansion House Theatricals. The minor performers, who might have expected some honorarium for playing, would have been cheerfully paid had they asked for payment; and nothing whatever was said during the negotiations of the absurd bribe of an invitation to dinner. The main reason leading to the project falling through was that the Fire Offices in which the Mansion House is insured not only demanded an extraordinarily heavy additional premium to cover the risk of a combustible theatre being temporarily erected within the walls of the municipal palace, but also required that the proposal for the increased risk should be indorsed by the General Purposes Committee of the Court of Common Council. In the face of these impediments the scheme had to be abandoned.

M. Edmond About has contributed to the *Athenæum* a very graphic account of the career, character, personal appearance, and general idiosyncracies of the remarkable literary firm known as "Erckmann-Chatrian, the authors of a score of excellent novels. The amusing revelations made by the vivacious M. About will be new to the majority of English readers; but it so happens that, nearly ten years ago, at a breakfast given in Paris by a well-known English nobleman to a circle of French and

English men of letters, I was fortunate enough to hear M. Edmond About not only narrate the adventures, but "perform" the characters of MM. Erckmann-Chatrian, just as dear old George Cruikshank not only invented and etched, but "performed," the character of Fagin, in "Oliver Twist." M. Edmond About is an excellent improvisatore and a still more excellent mimic, and his impersonation of the two famous Alsatian novelists (who, by-the-bye, were both born in Lorraine) was greeted with salvoes of applause. G. A. S.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Abbott, Walter, to be Vicar of St. James's, Paddington.
Adams, Coker; Rector of Saham Toney, Norfolk.
Archer, C. G.; Rector of Campsey Ash, Suffolk.
Burrows, Leonard Francis; Vicar of Witley.
Evans, Dr.; Vicar of Abergele, near Rhyl.
Falconer, D. R.; Vicar of Stockton; Rural Dean of Stockton.
Gill, W.; Rector of Elveltham.
Hammond, F.; Vicar of Talland, near Plymouth.
Hill, Thomas B.; Vicar of Stonesby, Leicestershire.
Horsley, John W.; Chaplain of the House of Detention, Clerkenwell.
Ives, W. F.; Vicar of Arledeon.
Jones, Alfred; Vicar of Carrington, near Bowden, Cheshire.
Knight, Thomas; Vicar of Porchester.
Lefroy, A. W.; Vicar of Morhanger, Sandy, Beds.
Malone, Richard, Vicar of St. Paul's, near Penzance; Vicar of Polton, Bels.
Meredith, Joseph; Perpetual Curate of East Crompton.
Metcalfe, James; Vicar of West Teignmouth.
Mills, J. Grant; Vicar of Manningtree, Essex.
Nepean, H. Brymer; Rector of Great Brickhill, Bucks.
Nichol, J. G. Scrymgeour, Rector of Stapleton; Rector of Litchfield, Hants.
Power, John; Rural Dean of Woodleigh.
Rudd, George, Senior Curate of Prestwich; Rector of All Saints', Stand.
Sale, Henry T.; Vicar of Nether Heyland, near Barnsley.
Sneyd, Ralph Henry; Assistant Curate of Stoke-on-Trent.
Taunton, F.; Vicar of Kingswood, near Epsom, Surrey.
Upcher, H. B.; Rector of Dingley, near Market Harborough.—*Guardian.*

The Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated the new Church of St. Luke, at Ramsgate, on Wednesday.

The Archbishop of York has offered a canonry in York Minster to the Rev. John Scott, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary's, Kingston-on-Hull.

Last Saturday afternoon Bishop Piers Claughton (acting for the Bishop of London) consecrated the new Church of St. Peter's, Belsize Park.

The church of Pebmarsh, Essex, was reopened on Thursday, after restoration, mainly at the expense of the Hon. and Rev. E. H. Grimston, the Rector.

The parish church of East Grinstead, which was resealed in 1874, and which has now had a new roof placed upon it, was reopened, by the Bishop of Chichester, last Saturday.

The Rev. W. J. Baugh has been presented with a purse containing £59 9s., on his quitting the curacy of St. Saviour's, Shanklin, for that of St. Mary Major, Exeter.

Mr. G. Moore has, says the *City Press*, given £6000 to the funds of the London Clerical Education Aid Society, which has for its object the training of young men of ability for the ministry. Preference is to be given to applicants from Cumberland and Westmorland.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol continued his charge at Cheltenham on Thursday week; at Dursley, on the following day; at Chipping Campden, last Monday; concluding at Stow-in-the-Wold, on Tuesday, upon the best methods of dealing with unbaptism.

A Church conference was held at Welshpool on Thursday week. The subjects debated were Church Work and Church Workers, Friendly Societies, and the Temperance Question. The Earl of Powis presided, and Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., and Mr. Wynn, M.P., were among the speakers.

Last Saturday Mr. Denison, M.P. for East Retford, laid the foundation-stone of the second of a series of memorial churches to be erected in connection with the Church extension scheme at Leeds, to which more than £100,000 has been subscribed. It is called the Dibb and Hey Memorial Church, after the names of two Churchmen recently deceased.

The Rev. L. B. White, M.A., Rector of St. Mary Aldermary, late secretary of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, has been presented by those clergymen who, during the past thirteen years, have laboured with him in various capacities in the home secretariat of the society with a silver salver and an illuminated address. An illuminated address, signed by thirty permanent Continental chaplains connected with the society, was also presented to Mr. White.

At the concluding meeting of the Church Association Conference at Clifton, on Thursday week, a paper upon Ritualism, read by Mr. James Bateman, F.R.S., evoked a lengthy discussion. One speaker suggested that, in order to the suppression of Ritualism, Parliamentary influence should be called in as an ally, and those opposed to it should vote for no candidate who favoured such practices. Canon Girdlestone said that Ritualism was attributable to the growing æsthetic tendencies of the country. The general opinion was that more vigorous action would have to be adopted.

At a meeting held in St. Clement Danes vestry-hall, on Wednesday, by the churchwardens and a specially appointed committee, an act of generous sympathy on the part of the parishioners towards one of their pastors was carried into effect. It was the awarding to the Rev. Walter Lea, late curate to the Clare Market Mission Chapel, a donation of nearly £700, which amount had been voluntarily subscribed amongst the parishioners. A short time since, the Rev. Walter Lea was seized with severe illness, attributable to his zealous self-denying exertions among the poor of the densely populated neighbourhood in which the mission is situate.

The choir of Salisbury Cathedral was reopened, on Wednesday morning, in the presence of a large congregation. This is only a part of the plan laid down for the restoration of the cathedral, which has been under Sir Gilbert Scott's direction for nearly fourteen years. The restoration of the choir is a memorial to the late Bishop Hamilton, and the subscriptions amount to nearly £10,000. A magnificent reredos, at a cost of £1800, has been presented by Earl Beauchamp as a memorial to his ancestor, Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of the diocese from 1450 to 1482. The cost of remodelling the organ, £2000 or £3000, is borne by Miss Chafyn Grove; and the choir screen, valued at £1000, is presented by Mrs. Sidney Lear in memory of her husband. There were matins at half-past seven, and at eleven o'clock a procession was formed, consisting of a hundred choristers from the several choirs in the diocese, headed by the Rev. Canon Swayne. Nearly 300 clergy followed. Among these present were the Bishop of the diocese, the Bishop of Ely, Bishop Buchanan, the Very Rev. the Dean, Earl Nelson, Sir Edward Hulse, Lord Heytesbury, Sir Gilbert Scott, and Miss Chafyn Grove. The Bishop of Salisbury preached.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Dr. Legge, who was recently elected to the newly-established chair of Chinese at Oxford University, gave his opening lecture, on Friday afternoon last, at the Taylor Institution. The chief aim of the lecture was to vindicate the establishment of the professorship in question.—A medical conference was

held in the Sheldonian Theatre, on Monday, to consider the means for the suppression of intemperance. The chair was taken by Dr. Acland, Professor of Medicine in the University, and President of the Medical Council. An address was delivered by Dr. Richardson, author of "Hygeia."—Commander Cameron, R.N., lectured on Africa and its Prospects, in the Sheldonian Theatre, at Oxford, on Tuesday. The Vice-Chancellor presided.

The Rev. J. A. Porter, M.A., has been elected to the mastership of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, vacant by the death of Dr. Cookson.—Cavendish College, which, as stated in our last issue, was opened by the Duke of Devonshire, has for its main object to place a University education within the reach of those who are obliged to commence the active work of life at an earlier age than ordinary undergraduates. At the luncheon which followed the inaugural ceremony, Earl Fortescue, the Duke of Devonshire, Professor Fawcett, Mr. Rodwell, M.P., Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., and Mr. Marten, M.P., spoke of the advantages of the institution and its claims upon the public.

The appointment of Mr. William John Fitzpatrick to be Professor of History and Archaeology to the Royal Hibernian Academy has been approved by the Lord Lieutenant.

The Curators of Edinburgh University, on Monday, elected Dr. Grainger Stewart, Edinburgh, to the Chair of Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine in that University, vacant by the death of Professor Laycock.—It is stated that Professor Blackie has received subscriptions to the amount of about £9000 towards the endowment of a Celtic chair in the University of Edinburgh. This sum is within £1000 of the minimum required for the establishment of the proposed chair.

In reply to a representation from the Council of the University of Glasgow that the age of nineteen years, adopted in the new scheme with regard to Indian Civil Service appointments, would exclude the majority of Scotch students, Lord Salisbury responded that this age was settled upon after a careful consideration of the wants of the Indian Empire and of the arrangements of the various Universities in the United Kingdom. It was added, however, that due consideration would, at the proper time, be given to the wishes expressed by the Council.

Mr. Frederick W. Walker, M.A., Head Master of the Manchester Grammar School, has been appointed to be the High Master of St. Paul's School, in the place of the Rev. Herbert Kynaston, D.D., who will retire at Christmas, having held the position upwards of twenty-eight years.

The Bishop of Exeter has been elected chairman of the new governing body of the Exeter Grammar School, under the Endowed Schools scheme; and the *Exeter Gazette* understands that, subject to the approval of the Charity Commissioners, Lady Hotham, Mrs. Temple, and Mrs. H. S. Ellis have been appointed co-optative governors of Maynard's Girls' School, which is to be established in Exeter under the new Endowed Schools scheme.

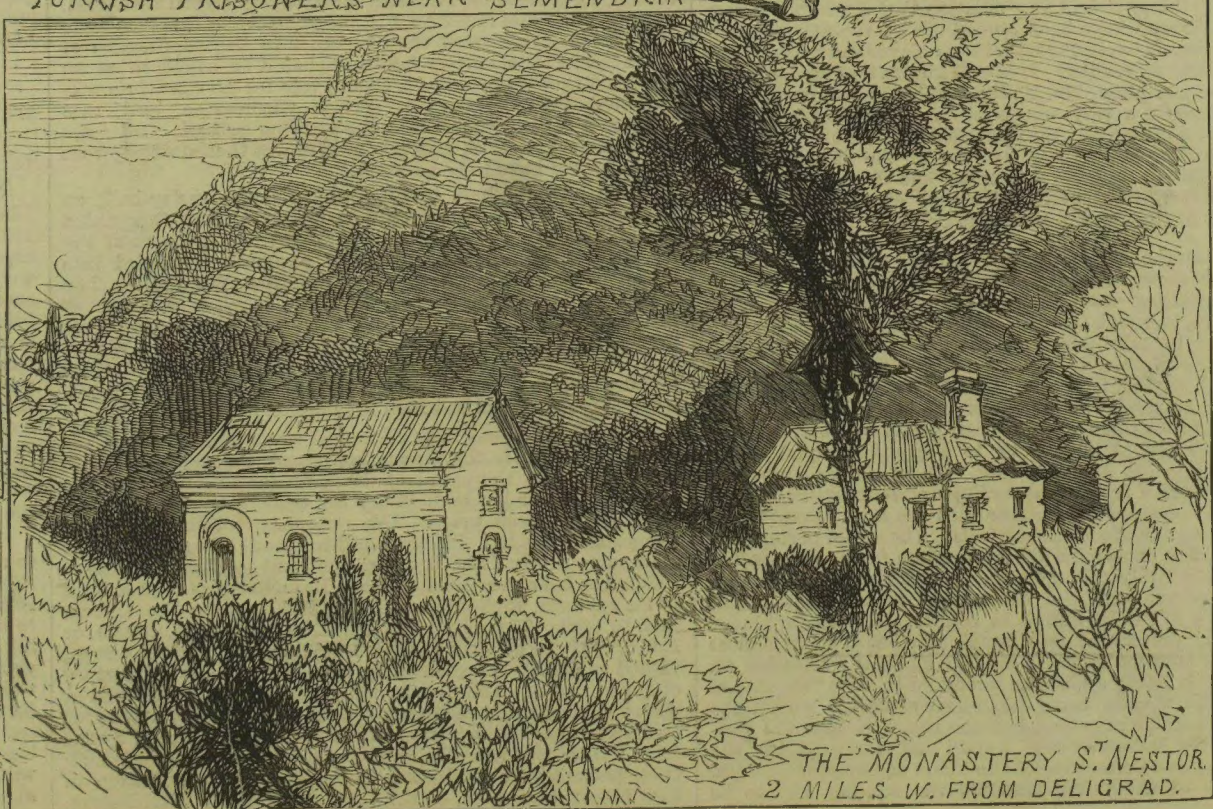
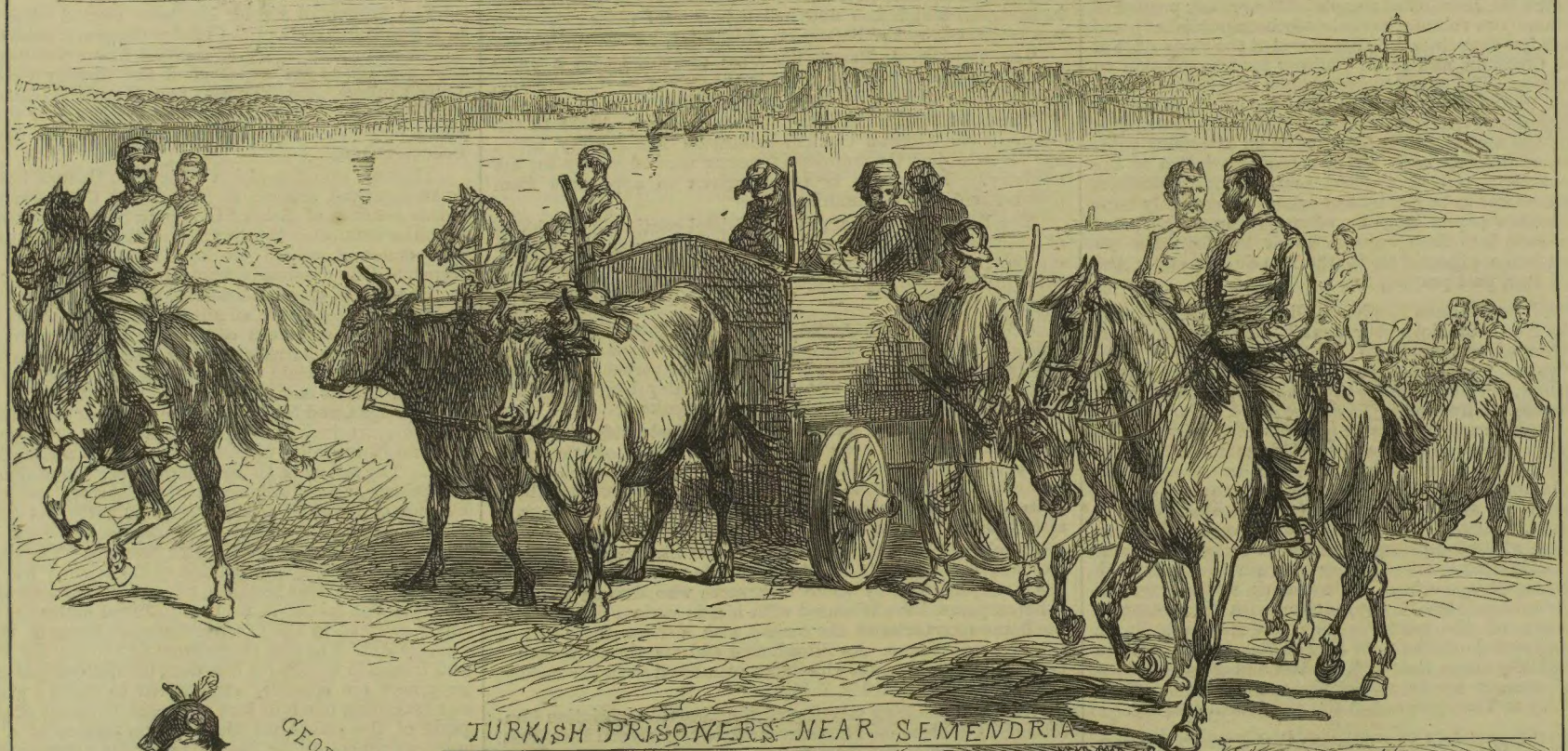
The final sanction of her Majesty in Council has been given to an approved scheme of the Charity Commissioners for the future conduct of Felsted Grammar School and the almshouse charities connected therewith. For the following particulars of this endowed school we are indebted to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—The grammar school and almshouses were established in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Richard, Lord Rich. The endowment now yields an annual income of about £2300. The ancient doles of eleven cades of red herrings and of eleven barrels of white herrings to poor parishioners have now been commuted for certain sums, £55 in all, to be applied for the personal benefit and creature comfort of the poor of Felsted, Little Leighs, and Much Waltham. Each of the almspeople will, in future, receive a pension of £50 from out of the trust, but will have no other claims upon the foundation, residential or otherwise. The school is to be placed under the control of a body comprising, when fully constituted, fourteen governors, in the election of eight of whom there will participate the members for the county, the Bishop of the diocese, the Lord Lieutenant, and the magistrates for Quarter Sessions. The remaining six are to be elected by co-optation of the others; but the present trustees, in the first instance, assume their places at the board. The present school is to be continued under the regulations lately adopted by the Commissioners in terms of the Endowed Schools Act. The fees range from £12 to £20 for day scholars, and from £35 to £50 for boarders, in addition, per annum. The governors are specially empowered to make a grant of land, not exceeding one half acre in extent, from out of the real property of the estate, for the erection thereon of a public elementary school, to be placed under the permanent inspection and supervision of the authorities at the Council Office.

The Government do not intend to proceed next Session with the bill for providing a harbour of refuge at Dover.

The Wye Vale Railway was opened for traffic from Chepstow to Troy station, Monmouth, on Wednesday.

The autumnal election in connection with the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Surrey—which was instituted in October, 1847—for the care and education of the idiot and imbecile, especially in the earlier periods of life, took place, on Thursday week, at the City Terminus Hotel, for the election of thirty-seven children to the benefits of the charity—namely, two for life and thirty-five for the ordinary period of five years, from a list of 200 approved candidates. Mr. James Abbiess, the treasurer of the institution, presided, and, in opening the proceedings, stated that he was happy to inform those present that the interesting family at Earlswood were all in the enjoyment of excellent health. There were at present 601 children in the institution, which number would be augmented by those elected on the present occasion. He announced that there will be a bazaar at Brighton, on Nov. 7 and 8 next, in aid of the funds of the charity.

Noting the death of James Heap, a schoolmaster, who lived to the age of eighty-four, in a wild and bleak district in Yorkshire, called Mashamshire, the *Globe* says that, from December, 1822, to January, 1867, he never missed for a single day going to his school at Colsterdale, which was four miles distant from his home, near Healey; and during 2292 consecutive weeks he walked more than 110,000 miles, or nearly five times round the world. Nor was he altogether idle on Sundays; for, during forty-two years of this period he shared with others the teaching of a Sunday-school, at a place called Summerside, about the same distance from his home, in an equally dreary and wild district on the moors with Colsterdale; seventeen Sundays in each year during these forty-two years did he walk eight miles to teach, which adds an aggregate of 5712 miles to the former sum; so that, taking Sundays and week-days into the reckoning, he would, if he had continued his work for rather more than another year, have covered a distance equal to half the space between the earth and the moon. The old man, until quite lately, enjoyed good health; and the Schoolmasters' Association had only lately written to tell him that an annuity which he had been in receipt of for some time would, after Nov. 1, be still further increased. This arrangement, however, he did not see carried out, for he died last week.





"SEASIDE ENJOYMENT." BY V. ORMSBY.

"SEASIDE ENJOYMENT."

This picture, like another we lately engraved, is by one of those little-known artists who, suddenly coming to the fore, have made the exhibition at the Royal Institution, Manchester, of more than ordinary interest. The painter, Mr. V. Ormsby, has yet to establish a reputation in the metropolis; but with works such as this he will soon make his mark. There is a refreshing originality about the picture, for the reason that Mr. Ormsby has gone simply to familiar life at the seaside, undeterred by its unpromising nature, instead of far a-field in search of the picturesque abroad, or to revivify the dry bones of the past. In process of time the truest historical painters are those who have painted the everyday life about them. If the old Italians and Dutch had not painted the men and women of their day, with their costumes and accessories, how little should we know about them? Mr. Frith and a few others have accepted the vocation of illustrating their own time, and they have had their reward in popularity and more substantial recognition. Here is a bit of nineteenth-century English life which would strike most artists as quite unpaintable, yet which has proved susceptible of pictorial treatment. It is such a scene as many of our readers have witnessed at Hastings or Ramsgate, Brighton or Margate, or other of the countless places resorted to for "seaside enjoyment." Fuseli, on going to see a picture by Constable, used to call for his umbrella and great-coat; and perhaps, to do Mr. Ormsby justice, we should be similarly provided. Yet, even if so equipped, it would be hard to extract much "enjoyment" from a day like this, even with the excitement of a distant view of a regatta. The chill, bleak wind is off shore, and will find its way, with the drizzling rain, down one's back; the sea, with this wind and rain, lies lifeless, only reflecting the dull rain-clouds, which extend like a pall to the narrowing fringe of hopeless, sickly light along the horizon. A thoroughly wet day at the seaside may well recall Washington Irving's animated description of a rainy Sunday at a country inn; for what can be more dreary than to watch the whole day long a slatey, sluggish sea, and a leaden, lowering sky? Such a day may almost convert one to the opinion of those who maintain that the sea, with its monotonous unrest, its eternal roaring or wailing, and its scurrying salt breeze, is a gigantic imposition. Few persons, however, are of this way of thinking, and clearly not the row of spectators in this picture: they are enjoying themselves—at least, we hope so. At the same time, we are not sorry to be at our fireside, far from the sea and all its pleasures or pains.

The *Oban Telegraph* records the death of Alexander Macpherson, of Innisnakeary, at the age of 110 years.

The Government has given Dalkey Island as a training-place for boys for the Navy.

The Dublin Church Synod has decided that clergy and laity alike shall together vote for clerical and lay members of a board of patronage for appointment to parishes.

Mr. Henry Hawkins, Q.C., has been made a Judge, succeeding to the post vacant by the elevation of Mr. Justice Blackburn to the Court of Appeal.

The Queen's bounty of £3 has been received on behalf of the wife of a labourer, named Phippard, living at Nordham, Southampton, who was confined of three boys, all of whom are doing well.

A Civil List pension of £100 a year has been conferred on the widow of the late Mr. Edward William Lane, the eminent Oriental scholar.

Lord John Manners, her Majesty's Postmaster-General, was presented, on Tuesday, with an address, in the Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh, on behalf of the Edinburgh Conservative Working Men's Association.

Sir Charles Reed, who was president of the Judges on Education at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, has received an intimation that the degree of LL.D. has been conferred upon him by Yale University.

The municipal elections in the corporate boroughs of England took place on Wednesday. In some cases the choice of the burgesses was ruled by strictly local considerations; in others the elections were governed by party politics.

Colonel Sir James Hogg, M.P., presided, yesterday week, at a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, at which it was resolved to make another effort in the next Session of Parliament to free the toll bridges over the Thames. An extensive scheme of sanitary reform, under the Artisans' Dwellings Act, was also adopted.

Last Tuesday the seventeenth year of the organisation of the volunteer force was brought to a close; and it is satisfactory to note from the reports of the official inspections which have been held during the past season, and from the returns of strength and efficiency which are now being sent to the War Office from every regiment in the service, that on no previous occasion was it in such a healthy condition.

The appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Henry Ellice, K.C.B., to be Deputy-Adjutant-General to the forces in the room of General Sir Richard Airey, G.C.B., appeared in Tuesday's *Gazette*. It is also announced that the Queen has been pleased to approve of the following regiments being permitted to bear the word "Ashantee" on their colours in commemoration of their services during the Ashantee expedition of 1873-4:—23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers), 42nd (Royal Highland—The Black Watch), 1st West India Regiment, and 2nd West India Regiment. The Rifle Brigade is to bear this distinction on the plates of their pouch-belts.

The departmental reports made to the Government of India show that in Sikkim 385,000 chinchona-trees, chiefly the red bark variety, were planted out in the financial year 1874-5, bringing up the total number in the permanent plantations to 2,765,000. The red-bark trees were in good condition. Though this bark is not so rich in quinine as the yellow variety, it apparently yields a greater quantity of alkaloid, which is an equally efficacious febrifuge. The inquiries of the Government quinologist have resulted in a cheap and efficient method of extracting the febrifugal alkaloids from chinchona bark. The area of land under chinchona cultivation in the Nilgerry Hills is reported at about 3000 acres, part Government and part private plantations. The manufacture of amorphous quinine having ceased in August, 1875, all the bark is now dispatched for sale in the London market. During the year 28,659 lb. of mossed bark was shipped to England, and the prices averaged about 4s. per lb., an advance of more than 1s. on the average of the preceding year. The cultivation of chinchona in the Sittang division of British Burmah was carried on with success. There were, at the close of the year, 19,234 plants growing well, and the nurseries contained 46,823 plants. The Government of India have decided not to manufacture quinine in British Burmah, and also prefer that the extension of the cultivation should be carried out through the agency of the Karens, and they have accordingly suggested that four Karen youths should be sent to the Sikkim plantations to be trained in the work.

MUSIC.

The Crystal Palace concert of Saturday last (the fifth of the new series) was of sterling interest, although devoid of novelty. M. Henri Wieniawski reappeared, and played Beethoven's violin concerto with fine qualities of tone and execution. The symphony was Joachim Raff's fifth work of the kind, that entitled "Lenore," composed in illustration of the wild, legendary ballad of Bürger. This fine specimen of the romantic school of music was first heard here, at a Crystal Palace concert, two years ago, and it was afterwards given elsewhere. Its elaborate and picturesque effects were again heard on Saturday to peculiar advantage in the admirable performance by the Sydenham orchestra, conducted by Mr. Manns. The overtures were Schubert's romantic prelude to the drama of "Alfonso and Estrella," and that of M. Arthur Sullivan entitled "Ouverture di Ballo." Miss Mary Davies and Mr. Barton McGucken were the vocalists.

Successful repetitions of operas previously noticed have been given by the Carl Rosa Company at the Lyceum Theatre since the production of "Joconde" (commented on by us last week). "The Flying Dutchman" has proved a great source of attraction, and will doubtless continue to draw until the close of the present season and in future performances. For Thursday last an English version of "Fidelio" was announced. Of its production we must speak next week.

The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, conducted by Mr. Bamby, opened its sixth season, on Thursday evening, with a performance of "Israel in Egypt," of which we must also speak specifically next week. Mr. Sims Reeves was announced to sing "The enemy said;" and the duet for two basses, "The Lord is a man of war," was to be sung by the male voices of the choir, nearly 500 in number.

The fourth annual choral festival of the "London Church Choir Association" was held, in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Thursday week, and attracted a very large congregation. The choristers, selected from forty-eight churches, numbered 700, and filled up not only the choir, but a considerable portion of the floor under the dome. The remaining space was occupied by the congregation. The service, which commenced with the processional hymn, "Come ye Faithful" (W. S. Hoyte), was of course choral, the choir being directed by Mr. J. R. Murray, choirmaster, Mr. W. S. Hoyte officiating at the organ. The anthem was "Sing to the Lord," by Henry Smart, the bass solo being rendered by Mr. Thurley Beale. The "Hallelujah" chorus was sung after the offertory. The Rev. J. V. Povah intoned the lessons, and Dr. Simpson read the prayers. The sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Bishop Claughton, who took for his text Eph. v. 19, "Making melody in our hearts."

Mr. Walter Bache gave his fifth annual recital of pianoforte music at St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon, when he played with great effect Bach's organ prelude and fugue in B minor (as transcribed by Liszt), Beethoven's sonata in A flat (op. 110), and studies and other pieces by Chopin, Liszt, Henselt, Weber, and Volkmann. In addition to these performances, Liszt's own adaptation for two pianos of his orchestral "Poème symphonique," "Mazeppa," was admirably rendered by Mrs. Beesley and Mr. Bache. Three German duets by Cornelius were expressively sung by Miss Anna Williams and Mr. Maybrick, accompanied by Mr. Dannreuther.

The first of Herr Franke's four concerts of chamber music took place at Langham Hall, on Tuesday morning, when an interesting and varied programme included Joachim Raff's ottet for stringed instruments, led by Herr Franke, supported by MM. Van Praag, Klein, Weber, Hollander, Glover, Walter Pettit, and Daubert. The concert-giver also displayed his skill as a soloist in pieces by Joachim and Bach. Kiel's pianoforte quartet, in A minor, included the clever performance of Miss Richards as pianist, the lady having also shared in the execution of Rubinstein's sonata in D for piano and violoncello, Herr Daubert having been the violoncellist. Mdle. Sophie Löwe contributed some vocal pieces.

The nineteenth season of the Monday Popular Concerts will begin, next week, with a strong programme, including Schubert's ottet for string and wind instruments, Haydn's quartet in C major (No. 3 of op. 64), Beethoven's sonata in G minor for pianoforte and violoncello, with Miss Agnes Zimmerman and Signor Piatti as the executants; and a prelude and fugue, by Mendelssohn, for piano solo, played by the lady just named. Herr Straus will be the leading violinist, and Mdle. Redeker the vocalist. The Saturday afternoon performances, in association with the Monday Popular Concerts, will begin on Nov. 11.

THEATRES.

OLYMPIC.

On Saturday an event of some importance occurred—the advent of a new actress, who is likely to be of considerable service to our national drama. Miss Bella Pateman is not altogether unknown to the English boards, having already tried her fortune here, at Birmingham, Jersey, and other provincial establishments; she found it, however, expedient to pass over to America, where she became the leading actress at Booth's Theatre, and has acquired sufficient reputation to secure for her an engagement at the Olympic. Particularly, she had become celebrated for her performance in Lady Clancarty, an interesting fact which appears not to have been lost on Mr. Henry Neville, who has accordingly introduced her to the London public in that character. Mr. Tom Taylor's popular play has been again placed on the boards where it was first produced, with a new and efficient cast, and thus opportunity has been given to the lady to display her talents. These, we may state at once, are extraordinary. Miss Pateman is tall and handsome; graceful of carriage and intelligent in action; with features mobile and expressive, and a voice of much sweetness and power. Her idea of the part is excellent, and the natural style of evolution in which she reveals its complex elements presents it in its best phases. All she does is effective; but all is done gently and to the purpose. Throughout we feel her power and admire her taste; but it is in the third act that she comes out in the greatest force. There is much subtlety in the manner in which she communicates vitality and meaning to a somewhat frigid text, and inspires it with thought, feeling, and the noblest sentiment. With the utmost delicacy of emphasis and the nicest change of gesture, she raises every line she speaks into pathetic importance and special significance. Miss Pateman was much applauded throughout, and, when resumed before the curtain, almost smothered in a shower of bouquets, the absence of which would have been more "conspicuous" than their presence. Miss Pateman needs no such questionable manifestations for ensuring success; her indisputable genius will ensure her better and more valuable triumphs.

OPERA COMIQUE.

Mr. Charles Collette is known as the author and actor in a patter farce, called "Cryptocochloidsyphonostomata," which was performed on Saturday at this very elegant theatre, himself supporting his original character of Plantagenet

Smith, and thus terminating the evening's entertainment. Previous to this two pieces were performed. One, a comedietta, from the French, entitled "A Cup of Tea," in which Miss E. Naudain performed rather inefficiently the part of Lady Clara Seymour. She was, however, magnificently attired. With more practice she will probably grasp it with a firmer hold and a better interpretation. The following piece was one entirely new (to London), contrived by Mr. Alfred Maltby as a vehicle for introducing Mr. Collette in a variety of parts. It had been originally produced at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Liverpool, with perfect success, and comes heralded to us with the approbation of the local critic on the *Daily Post*, leaving the London critic, indeed, very little to do. The praise is well merited, for Mr. Collette is really a Protean actor, and the character which sustains the various assumptions presented in the progress of the piece is one of "great interest and comic power." The writer has amply provided for both the mimic and the actor. The name of this eccentric play is "Bounce." It is in three acts, and is called a comedy. First of all, there is the heroine, a ward of fortune with five guardians, to direct her how to dispose of her hand and forty thousand pounds. Minnie Spence (Miss Louise Henderson), is well and handsomely represented, as a person worthy of a good husband; and Tom Bounce (Mr. Charles Collette) is just the sort of man calculated to make her happy. Both are aware that there is no chance of making five guardians agree in the choice of a bridegroom, and therefore that some stratagem is required. Some of these guardians have interested views—one for himself, another for his son, and others for their fellow-professionals. There is Wylie Coyle, a lawyer (Mr. C. F. Edgar); Lord Herringbohn (Mr. Bella); Forbarrs Rest, Esq., an amateur physician (Mr. Frederick Charles); Professor Phluff, a man of science (Mr. A. Nelson); and Michael Patrick O'Doherty, an Irishman born in Glasgow (Mr. Valentine). To obtain their written consents, Bounce disguises himself as a Frenchman, a German, a London costermonger, a Whitechapel boy, and other representative individuals, so as to suit the various tastes of the parties, and thus ensure their sympathies. These sketches are, for the most part, capably drawn and highly coloured, showing much dramatic aptitude in Mr. Maltby. They are vigorously illustrated by Mr. Collette. The best of these are, perhaps, an elderly inn-servant, Old Gaiters, and the Milesian patriot, O'Blarney, the latter showing an amount of rhetorical declamation indicative of considerable ability. The story is, of course, very slight—merely sufficient as a thread upon which to hang the various imitations. In these the versatility of Mr. Collette cannot fail of exciting admiration and surprise. We cannot help, nevertheless, thinking that in such efforts a great deal of talent is wasted which might be more profitably employed in some decided line of dramatic art directly leading to fame, fortune, and professional eminence not to be reached by any eccentric by-path. As an entertainer Mr. Collette would command extraordinary success.

GLOBE.

A spirited little farce has been produced expounding the delusions of so-called spiritualism, and entitled "Slate Pencilings; or, Out of Spirits," a "humorous séance." We need not enter into the particulars of the plot, which is composed of the most obvious materials. Much fun, however, is elicited from their treatment and combination. Of this the greater portion is supplied by Mr. Charles Steyne, as Swimmings, the assistant of the spiritualistic professor and his wife the medium. The trifle succeeded in the proposed end—that of pleasing the audience by means of an occasional dramatic squib.

The candidates for reading honours increase in number, and make demands on the time of the critic which cannot always be met when other dramatic business presses. From the number a selection must be made of the best.

Mr. Fairchild, whose talents as a reader are well known, appeared, on Saturday, at St. George's Hall, and was warmly received by his audience. Longfellow's poem, "King Robert of Sicily," "The Little Vulgar Boy" of Dr. Carpenter, some extracts from the *Pickwick Papers*, Tennyson's "Enoch Arden," and other readings of great merit, were effectively interpreted. As an interpreter of our poets, serious and comic, Mr. Fairchild is indeed entitled to claim high rank.

A new candidate has appeared in the person of Miss Cowen, who gave a series of recitals at St. George's Hall on Thursday week. She is a pupil of Mrs. Stirling, who also assisted on the occasion, reciting with powerful effect "The Stroller," and taking part with Miss Cowen in a scene from "The School for Scandal." Hood's "Bridge of Sighs" and Adelaide Proctor's "Story of the Faithful Soul," and numerous pieces, were rehearsed with marked success. Miss Cowen deserves a place as a well-trained elocutionist in the estimation of the public.

Telegrams have been received from Lerwick announcing the success of the Dundee whaling fleet.

The old colours of the 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment and those of the 1st Cheshire Militia were last Saturday presented to the Chester cathedral authorities to be in future hung in the building. The officers' staff and the band of the latter regiment attended. Colonel T. G. Cholmondeley made the presentation, and Dean Howson received the colours on behalf of the cathedral authorities.

In the life of the late Admiral of the Fleet, Sir William Parker, by Rear Admiral Phillimore, which we lately reviewed, two erroneous statements should be corrected. It is said that "the Cambrian was not in the battle" of Navarino; but the Cambrian was present in the battle. On page 414, "he died in 1874" should be applied to Sir George Westphal, not to Sir Philip Westphal, who is still living.

The annual conversazione given by the Architectural Association was held, yesterday week, in the meeting-rooms and library of the Royal Institute of British Architects, in Conduit-street. A brief meeting was held first, at which the prizes gained by members of the association during the past year were presented. Mr. Henry C. Boyes, the president for the year, was in the chair, and in the course of an address congratulated the members upon the increasing numbers and prosperity of the association, as well as the additions that had been made to its library. He urged upon all students of architecture to strive more earnestly for the attainment of beauty and truth. Professor Kerr, who also gave a brief address, said he had always looked upon meetings such as those as sessional endeavours in the cause of the progress of architecture in London. The meeting of the elder association, which would take place upstairs in a few days, was associated more in the minds of the members with the business of the profession, whereas downstairs were constantly assembling new faces, indicating that enthusiasm in favour of the sentimental which was always charming. The formal business of the evening having concluded, the company were entertained with an excellent instrumental concert. The walls of the rooms were liberally adorned with pictures and objects of art lent by various friends.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Unfortunate backers of horses will long have occasion to remember the Houghton Meeting; and even the bookmakers would have been satisfied with a little less luck; for, though it was pleasant enough for them to see favourite after favourite hopelessly beaten, it was not so gratifying to find a number of accounts missing at Tattersall's, on Monday. Ten races and a dead-heat were almost too much for a short October day; still, the Thursday's programme was so interesting that no one would willingly have missed it. In the Home-Bred Sweepstakes the gigantic Thunderstone more than justified the good word we gave him after his defeat in the Middle Park Plate. He was opposed by Monachus, Spiegelschiff, and Dynamite, all winners, yet none of them could even extend him; and, with ordinary luck, he ought to grow into a grand three-year-old. The Dullingham Handicap was remarkable for the first victory of Mr. Sanford, the popular American sportsman, since his plucky invasion of this country. This was achieved by Bay Final (6 st. 8 lb.), after a dead-heat with Broadside (7 st.), so the performance in itself was not a grand one; but we must hope that it is the harbinger of more important victories. It was somewhat disappointing that an entry of exactly one hundred for the Dewhurst Plate should only produce seven starters; but it was so generally agreed that the race was a mere match between Plunger and Chamant that many owners did not care to start their representatives on the off chance. Plunger received 6 lb. from Chamant, instead of 4 lb. as in the Middle Park Plate; and as the former was supposed to have been interfered with on that occasion, and had shown such fine form in the Prendergast Stakes, he was backed freely against the field. The strict followers of public form proved, however, the better judges, as Chamant defeated Plunger more easily than before, and compassed the severe seven furlongs in such style that he is clearly a very fine stayer, and the report that Verneuil is his equal may be safely disregarded. Both, however, do great credit to their sire, Mortemer, and Count Lagrange is pretty sure to own the first favourite for the Derby as soon as any books are opened on that event. Though Springfield was so favoured by the weights in the Free Handicap, bookmakers fielded stanchly, in the hope that he would not be able to stay a mile and a quarter; but Mr. Houldsworth's grand horse had the race in hand from start to finish. He will thus retire into winter quarters as an unbeaten three-year-old; and, if his forelegs will stand a strong preparation, he should be very formidable in the cup races next season. The Rover ran so prominently in the Middle Park Plate that even money was laid on him for the 'Troy Stakes, in spite of rumours that he had been recently amiss. These reports proved well founded, and he was never at all dangerous, Sir Frederick Johnstone gaining a very popular triumph with the Victorious—Dulcimer filly.

The disasters of backers reached a culminating point on the Friday, when not a single favourite was successful, and every winner except two started at 10 to 1, or even longer odds. Craig Millar again ran miserably badly in the Jockey Club Cup, in which Hopbloom was the most heavily backed; but Count Lagrange, who is carrying all before him just now, won with Braconner. The Count also ran Nougat, and it is almost needless to state that he made a declaration to win with the loser. We alluded to this little eccentricity last week, and on this occasion it evoked a very strong expression of opinion from a member of the Jockey Club. Sugarloaf ruthlessly upset the followers of public form by defeating Winchelsea and Palm Flower in the Houghton Plate, which was run over the same course as the Dewhurst Plate; and the "gentlemen" had become almost indifferent to misfortune when Trappist cantered away from Lowlander over six furlongs. The old horse is never exercised now without a muzzle, and we fear that he has lost both form and temper. Matters improved considerably on the last day, though few of the backers of Catseye for the Cambridgeshire supported him again for the Houghton Handicap. He had, however, much the best of the weights with all his eleven opponents, and the T.Y.C. proved far more to his liking than a severe mile and a furlong. Thunderstone was not ripe enough to hold his own with such a smart filly as Palm Flower; but we are still sanguine that he will do great things next season. As might have been anticipated, after such a week of reverses, the setting on Monday was a very bad one. We hear that £50,000 did not cover the losses of four of the heaviest bettors.

Racing men have been busily engaged during the present week at Brighton, Worcester, and Lincoln. The first-named meeting was rendered additionally attractive from the fact that the Cup, for which there was no competition in August, was run for. Kilt, the winner of the French Derby and other important races, crossed the Channel for the special purpose of winning this trophy; but he showed to little advantage, and Charon beat Jester by a neck, after a very pretty struggle. On the second day the Autumn Handicap fell to Hesper (7 st. 7 lb.). Some very fair sport at Worcester needs no comment; and we may pass over the first day at Lincoln with the remark that Ambergris (8 st. 7 lb.) beat half a dozen very cleverly in the Great Ten Stakes. Parry handled Lord Downe's awkward colt very nicely, and the straight course suited him well.

Two important coursing fixtures were brought off last week. At the Southport meeting, the South Lancashire Derby, for dog puppies, fell to Meols Man, by Wagga Wagga.—Combined, who beat his own brother, Herdsman, very cleverly in the final spin. The Oaks, a corresponding stake for puppies of the opposite sex, went to Tuapeka Times, by C.P.B.—Chimes; but she was overmatched when she met Meols Man for the piece of plate given to be run for by the respective winners of the two stakes. The Scarisbrick Cup was divided between Shell Out, by Marsala—In and Out, and Lady Kirk, by Abercrombie—Hepatica. Mr. Warwick and Wilkinson gave great satisfaction, as judge and slipper respectively. Sixty-four dogs, of all ages, contested the Rowland Cup, at the Barton-on-Humber Meeting, which eventually fell to Agapanthus, by Master Frederick—Emblem of Caution; Woodbridge, by Brigade Major—Daffodil, was the runner-up. The North Lincolnshire stakes for puppies went to Bravery, by Blackburn-Bowsprit.

On Tuesday last, Robert Cooper, who was greatly distinguished as a sculler some eight or ten years ago, met James Taylor, another veteran, over a three-mile course on the Tyne, and beat him very easily indeed. Blackman, of London, and Strong, of Barrow-in-Furness, sculled from Putney to Mortlake on the following day for £200, the former taking the lead early in the race and winning by half a dozen lengths.

The International Regatta was begun on Thursday, and will be concluded to-day. Much interest is attached to Friday's and Saturday's racing, as the result will probably prove who is the best sculler of the Thames and Tyne, Higgins, Boyd, or the Lumsden, the last named of whom forfeited, it will be remembered, to E. Trickett, the Colonial sculler, who has taken the Championship of the Thames to Australia.

The strike of miners in Leicestershire, after lasting thirteen weeks, terminated on Wednesday; the men resuming work at the old rate of wages. The strike has been the longest which has occurred in that district for thirty years.

NEW BOOKS.

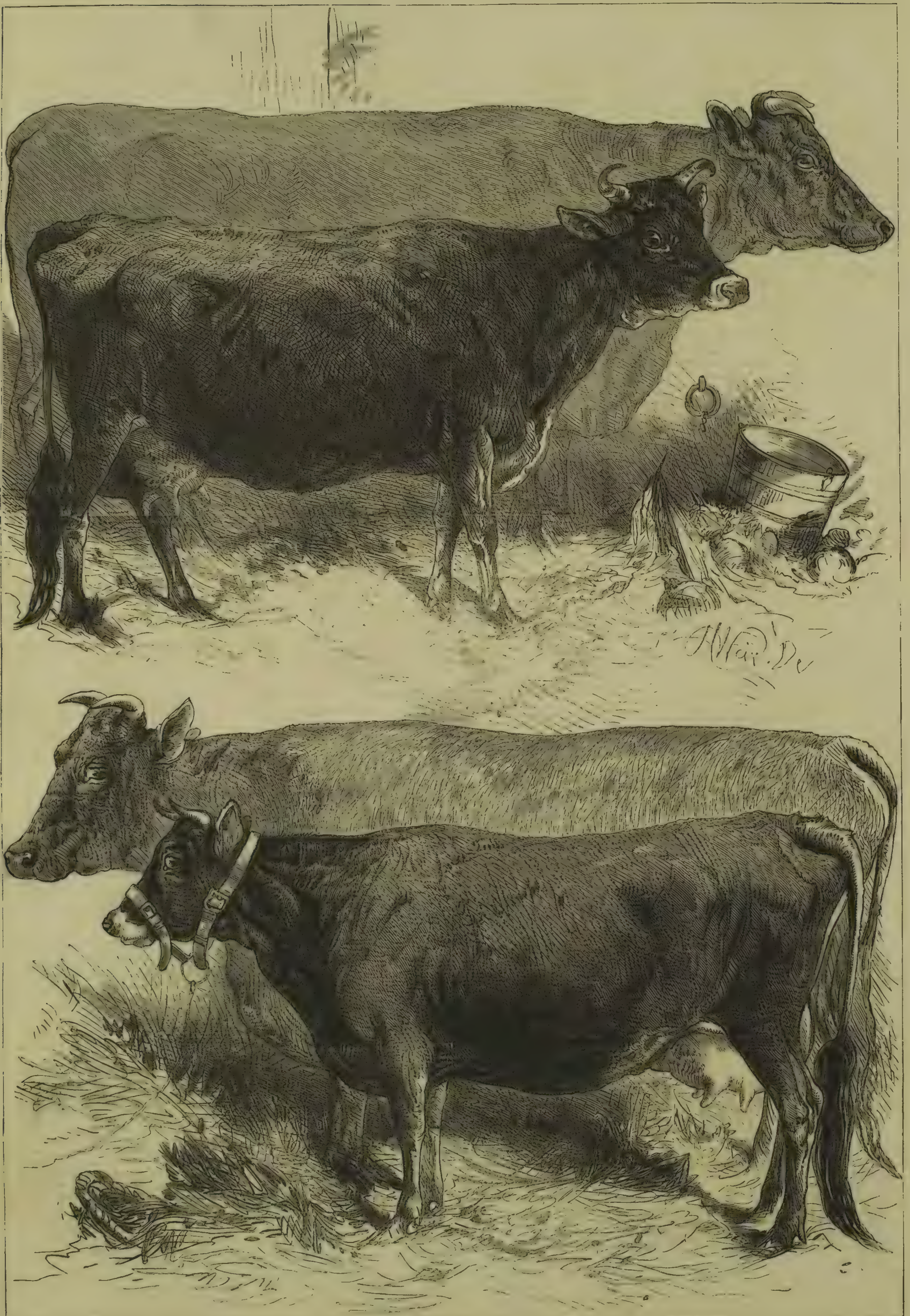
The increment which surprise gives to pleasure will be added to the gratification sure to be derived from a perusal of *Sport and War in Africa*, by Major-General Bisset, C.B. (John Murray), a volume which contains an epitome of general and personal service performed in South Africa from 1834 to 1867, combined with a narrative of events connected with the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Cape. "Recollections of fighting and hunting" are what the author promises upon his titlepage, and he not only fulfils his promise amply, but he sketches out most graphically a continuous description of the dangerous and sanguinary struggles which took place between the English and the Kaffirs at different times during a period of some sixteen years or more. How great a share he himself took in them may be inferred from the fact that to him was confided the duty of handing over to the proper authorities at Graham's Town the celebrated chief Sandilli, who surrendered to him. But this is anticipating. General Bisset was but a boy of fifteen when the Kaffir war of 1834-5 broke out; nevertheless, in obedience to the proclamation of martial law, whereby "all civilians had to serve under arms," he, who was on the spot—but whether as a native of the colony or not it is difficult to make out—joined a body of volunteers, and had his first sad experience of the horrors of war when it fell to his lot to hold open a wound in a poor man's stomach whilst the protruding entrails were being put back. And here a slight pause must be made to question the fairness of the remark made about three men who "actually fainted from the sight," and who are sneered at as being "not men, but only three ninths of the species, as the one was a tailor and the other two were his apprentices." The very manliest may have weak stomachs and soft hearts for the sufferings of others; and, so far as General Bisset himself is concerned, it may be said that the mere fact of having something to do, under such circumstances, would act as a stimulant, and might have prevented the "three ninths," had they been in his place, from behaving in the way which shocked his notions of manliness. However, to return to business. In May, 1835, our author, having hitherto served as a volunteer, and having been an eye-witness of a curious encounter between the famous Sir Harry Smith and a Kaffir chief named Hintza, who was ultimately killed, received his first commission, and at the date of his writing had "been in active service abroad ever since." The second war of which he gives an account is that of 1846-7, called the "War of the Axe," because its origin can be traced back to an axe stolen by two Kaffirs, who were "caught in the act and secured," but were rescued, with the accessories of two murders, the perpetrators of which were shielded by their countrymen. From such causes do wars arise with savages. Sandilli surrendered in 1847, and the "little war" came to an end. But "in December, 1850, the Kaffir war broke out that lasted until 1853;" and we have more descriptions, by an eye-witness and participator, of battle, murder, and sudden death, so terrible and so fraught with atrocity, that it is easy to agree with those who maintain that for sheer peril, and for destructiveness, and for disagreeable work our "little wars" are considerably more noteworthy—due comparison being made—than our greatest campaigns. Added to what may be called the historical portion of the book are records of incidents which occurred and adventures which were met with in the hunting-field, both at other times and on the two occasions upon which Cape Colony was visited by the sailor-member of our Royal family—first, in 1860, as a Midshipman on board of the *Euryalus*; and again, in 1867, as Captain on board of the *Galathea*. It will be readily believed that the gallant author's "love and loyalty for the Prince" are boundless, and to some readers there is a risk that they may appear to be carried as far as fulsome, especially when the sight of his Royal Highness smothered in blood, the results of successful shooting and its concomitants, is described as if it were a reason for enthusiastic admiration. "The hunters," we read, "were all delighted to see his Royal Highness throw off his jacket, turn up his sleeves, and set to work with them. Before five minutes were over he was up to his elbows in blood." What Englishman, whom the fineness of the weather impels out of sheer gratitude to "go and kill something," could fail to warm towards a Prince "up to his elbows in blood"? It will be far more pleasant for many readers to follow the author through the pages in which he tells of South African legends, of the wonderful honey-bird that acts as guide to the bees' nests, of the experience which leads him to the belief he holds about the locusts and wild honey of John the Baptist, and of similar matters. What an invaluable officer he must have been in such a country as the Cape will be evident from what he says about a singular gift which he possesses. "Happily," he observes, "I never forget a road that I have once been over; and if I ride or travel over a country once, and do not revisit it for ten years, I remember every hole and inequality of the ground, as if it were but the day before, and the scene comes vividly to my mind as I approach the spot, even in the dark." Scarcely would Fenimore Cooper have ventured to bestow upon a fictitious "pathfinder" so marvellous a faculty. It should be mentioned that the volume is furnished with a small but sufficient map, and that there are about fifteen illustrations, including a portrait of the Duke of Edinburgh, though not as he appeared when he was "up to his elbows in blood."

The story of an expedition which is redeemed by success alone from a charge of madness, forms the most wonderful, if not the most interesting, part of *Central Africa: Naked Truths of Naked People*; by Colonel C. Chailié Long, of the Egyptian Staff (Sampson Low and Co.), a volume in which the marvellous, the horrible, and the grotesque are intermingled in about equal proportions. Its chief characteristic is disagreeableness, whether regard be given to what the author had to go through, or the places he visited, or the people he met, or the scenes in which he was either actor or spectator. It may be assumed from the wording of his title that he was steadfastly purposed to speak the plain truth—at any rate, according to his lights—about the country he travelled in and the inhabitants it contains. One satisfactory conclusion he arrived at and proved to demonstration—namely, that the horse can live in Central Africa. Whether it could or not had been a vexed question, which he solved *antulando*, and even *galloping*, on the back of his steed Uganda, during many a weary day. Satisfaction also may be derived from a personal statement of his, when he represents himself as pardonably "proud of having established the connection of the Victoria Nile" with a certain point reached by him, and "of having added another great basin to the equatorial water-shed in the discovery of Lake Ibrahim," the position of which will be best realised from a glance at the map whereby the volume is rendered more intelligible than it would otherwise be. Beyond the two specified causes of satisfaction, it is doubtful whether there is anything else recorded from which any reader, except a personal friend, perhaps, of the author's, would derive much gratification. The estimate which the writer was led, certainly not without the most unquestionable experience, to form of negroes and the country, so far as Central Africa is

concerned, which they cannot be said to grace, will cause a pang to others besides the philanthropists known, in mockery, as the "pocket-handkerchief fraternity." At page 309 the author writes:—"I have only to repeat here, what I have already said in several chapters, as my honest impression based upon facts, and not upon fancy, that Central Africa is no Paradise, but a plague-spot; and that the negro, the product of this pestilential region, is a miserable wretch, often devoid of all tradition or belief in a deity, which enthusiastic travellers have hitherto endeavoured to endow him with. This is the naked truth that I would present to the reader, in contradiction to all those clap-trap poems which are sung of this benighted country. The humanitarian may pause to consider the cost at which he sends his emissaries, in the laudable effort to humanise and civilise a country where nature has placed a barrier, not alone in the poisoned arrow of the savage, but in the more deadly poisoned air." He expresses considerable doubt as to the accuracy of those who attribute to Mr. Stanley a boast of "having shaken very sensibly the faith" of a certain monarch, the black King of Uganda, "in Mohammedanism;" but it does not by any means follow that the Royal personage, who had already been converted or perverted, or, at any rate, transverted "from Fetichism to Mohammedanism," would have been disposed to become a stanch Christian simply because his faith, such as it was, in Mohammedanism had been shaken. It rather looks as if he were a little subject to shakiness in matters of faith, and were a little liable to backslide or shift and transform himself, whether for better or worse, according to the amount of red cloth offered him, or of whatever else happened to be his particular weakness. At any rate, a more inhuman monster, more regardless of human life and of more grotesquely sanguinary humour it would be impossible to conceive; he, wishing to do our author honour, would receive the latter with a salute of human heads just as if it were a salute of so many guns. It is easy to sympathise with the author when he expresses his disgust at such receptions and remarks upon the disagreeable necessity he was under of not only dissembling his feelings at the sight of the honours done him, but of omitting to kick the door of the honours downstairs, or, in the absence of stairs, elsewhere; but it is not so easy to understand the apparent facility with which he managed to control himself. He seems to be an American by nationality, and to have fortified himself for his more adventurous and perilous expedition, which was the first, by going through a course of Byron's poetry, not the most conducive to a cheerful view of things and persons. How daring that expedition was may be inferred from the fact that the traveller's escort consisted of two black soldiers only, and how successfully it was carried out, from the following piece of a general order:—"Lieutenant-Colonel Long, of the general staff, on an expedition near Lake Albert, was attacked by about 400 armed men, hostile to the Khedive: alone, with two soldiers, he repulsed the repeated attacks of this host; and put them to flight, killing eighty-two of them. For this brilliant deed of arms, and for having acquitted himself successfully, in spite of great difficulties, of the mission confided to him in the Uganda country, his Highness the Khedive has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Long to the grade of Colonel in the staff corps." For further particulars recourse must be had to the gallant Colonel's own pages, enlivened and diversified—the hideousness of the portraits forbids one to say embellished—by means of numerous illustrations.

The Lord Mayor of London is a dignitary of such high renown that we should be inclined, when he publishes a volume of poems, almost to rank him with "Royal and Noble Authors." The Right Worshipful and Right Honourable William James Richmond Cotton has now but few days left of his civic reign at the Mansion House. He has, during the past official year, upon several occasions, in the exercise of a splendid public hospitality, shown his regard for the pursuits of literature and fine art. It was, indeed, long before known to many of his fellow-citizens, and to some others acquainted with literary society, that Mr. Alderman Cotton had both a taste and a certain talent for poetry. The small volume entitled *Imagination, and Other Poems*, just issued by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, will be found deserving at least of a *succès d'estime*, as it proves him to have genuine poetical sensibility, though no great degree of original power. The principal poem, written in rhymed ten-syllable couplets, like those of Goldsmith's "Traveller," belongs to that old class of ethical and sentimental essays in verse, such as the "Pleasures of Memory" and the "Pleasures of Hope," which found favour in the last century, and in the time of our grandfathers. This vein of gentle nattering is perhaps rather out of date in the present age; yet the facts of human nature and of mental experience are the same they used to be; and Mr. Cotton finds abundance of new illustrations of an interesting theme. One of the best examples of his treatment of the subject is the description of a number of patients in a lunatic asylum, with their varieties of imaginative delusion. The shorter poems, which are in different measures and forms of versification, deal with such topics as the Four Seasons, the New Year, the love of home and children, Sunday in England, the charity schools singing at St. Paul's, sunshine and flowers, interspersed with earnest meditations on the social and political difficulties of our time. They do not pretend to any high merit, either in force of thought or of expression; but it is refreshing to quaff even a less sparkling draught of the Pierian spring out of the Lord Mayor's "loving cup." He has dedicated this publication to Mr. Carlyle.

Dr. W. C. Bennett, the author of "Baby May," has not unworthily earned the title of "Laureate of Domestic Joys." He deserves praise for the intention eloquently set forth in his preface to *Songs of a Song-Writer* (King and Co.). This volume is gracefully dedicated to Mr. Charles J. Dunphie. "Why is it," asks Dr. Bennett, "we English have no 'Auld Lang Syne' and 'John Anderson, my Jo,' no 'Ae Fond Kiss' and 'Annie Laurie,' or, to cross the Channel, no 'Le Grenier' or 'Lisette'?" We have feelings true enough and deep enough. Nay, we have passions to which the noisy sentiment of the Parisian is tame. But we scorn to utter them." At the present moment, it may be answered, Englishmen are expressing their sentiments on the great political question of the hour with unrestrained warmth; but it is undeniable that, as a general rule, reticence is our national characteristic, especially with reference to the tender passion. Still, as Dr. Bennett says, were a modern Burns to furnish us with songs as sterling as those of the popular Scottish muse, we have little doubt there would be any lack of Englishmen or Englishwomen to sing them. There is a simple and natural charm, affecting the heart more than the aspiring intellect, in some of the songs in the book before us. "A Thousand Legues Away," for instance, has a good rhythmic swing with it, and is especially singable; and the majority of these poems are prettily written. We have the poet's own experience of tender, kindly, and generous emotions, gracefully expressed by the poet himself, but not worked up into an ambitious fabric of idealising imagination. So should the song-writer, who desires his songs to be sung by the people, identify himself with the personal theme of his song.



THE DAIRY SHOW AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL: PRIZE COWS.



CHEESE AND BUTTER MAKING AND PRIZE CHEESES AT THE DAIRY SHOW.

THE DAIRY SHOW.

The first Metropolitan Cow and Dairy Show was opened during four days of last week at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. There were 140 of the choicest cows from many of the principal dairies in the country. The classes comprised cows exhibited by Lord Chesham; Mr. Walter, M.P., of Bearwood; Lord Arthur Hill; Mr. George Simpson, of Wray Park; Mr. W. T. Carrington, of Croxden Abbey; Mr. Joseph Stratton, of Marlborough; Messrs. J. and E. Denchfield, of Aylesbury; Mr. Thomas Statter, of Manchester; Mr. R. Stratton, of Newport; Sir Archibald Macdonald; the Earl of Rosslyn; Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., of Norwich, and many others.

For the best three cows in milk for dairy purposes, of any breed not Channel Islands, the first prize, a gold vase, value £105, was awarded to Mr. William T. Carrington, of Croxden Abbey, Uttoxeter; second prize to Mr. Joseph Stratton, of Alton Priors, Marlborough. For the best pair of cows, the first and third prizes were won by Mr. Thomas Statter, of Stand Hall, Manchester; and the second by J. Welford and Son, of Queen's-road, Bayswater. For the best one, Mr. J. Aubrey Mumford, of Thame, was first; Messrs. J. and E. Denchfield second, and the Royal Shorthorn Dairy third. For the best three Channel Islands cows, Mr. W. Roger Leigh, of Barham Court, Maidstone, was first; Mr. George Simpson, of Wray Park, Reigate, second; Sir Archibald K. Macdonald, of Woolmer, Liphook, third; and Lord Chesham, fourth. For the best two, Mr. George Simpson was first and third, and the Rev. Joshua R. Watson second. For the best one, M. Francis Le Brocq, jun., of St. Peter's, Jersey, was first; Mr. Richard Fowler, of Broughton, Aylesbury, second; and M. John Le Bas, of Bronte Lodge, Jersey, third.

In the page of Engravings which represent four prize cows, the two animals shown at the top of the page, with heads turned to the left-hand side, are Mr. W. Carrington's shorthorn, which won the gold vase worth £105, and Mr. Roger Leigh's Jersey cow "Belladonna," winner of the first prize for Channel Island cows. The two cows below, with heads towards the right-hand side, are Mr. Aubrey Mumford's shorthorn "Lady Ducie," which gained a £21 prize, and Mr. G. Simpson's "Milky," to which was awarded the second prize of £52 10s. for Channel Islands cattle.

The "Cheese Fair" was a great feature of this Dairy Show. There were 130 entries of cheese, classified as Cheshire, Cheddar, Scotch Cheddar, Stilton, Derby, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, and other British varieties, American, Canadian, or foreign. The cheese fair had forty separate tons of cheese of various makes, besides a thousand Stiltons from Messrs. Hudson, of Ludgate-hill, not competing for prizes. The butter department had 130 entries, including samples from Lord Hill, Lord Chesham, the Earl of Warwick, Baroness Meyer de Rothschild, Lady Georgina Vernon, and many celebrated dairies.

Among the most attractive features of the show were the machinery and utensils for cheese-making and butter-churning which the Aylesbury Dairy Company, of St. Petersburg-place, Bayswater, exhibited in operation. One of our illustrations shows their large cheese-vat, constructed on the American principle, and capable of holding 500 gallons of milk. The men are engaged in what is technically termed cutting up the curd, an operation effected with a kind of rake. The steam required for heating the milk and other purposes connected with the manufacture was supplied by one of Burford and Co.'s steam generators. Another illustration shows the curd-mill at work; after which we have what is called the "filling-in" of the vats—that is to say, of the moulds from which the cheese takes its particular form. The cheese-presses, also shown in our Engraving, are the same that the Aylesbury Dairy Company use in their factory at Swindon.

In the cream and butter section of the company's stall three fifty-gallon creaming-tins of a special pattern, and each giving a skimming surface of twenty square feet, were exhibited. Churns, too, were seen at work as represented in the illustration, which also shows the system of making up the butter in pats. Upwards of 300lb. of this butter and more than half a ton of cheese were made at the Aylesbury Dairy Company's stall, during the few days the show continued open, from the milk of the cows exhibited. A specialty of the Aylesbury Dairy Company is the supply not merely of pure but of safe milk, or milk from sources free from all contamination. The company's premises are furnished with all the requisite sanitary appliances, and the milk which they send out, to the extent of 25,000 gallons weekly, is subjected to chemical analysis. The best proof of the necessity which existed for such an establishment is found in the fact that the company's private customers already number over 5000. One hundred tons of cheese have already been made at their Swindon factory during the present season; and the company are now feeding 600 pigs on the whey and skimmed milk, with the view of supplying genuine dairy-fed pork, bacon, hams, and other products of that useful animal.

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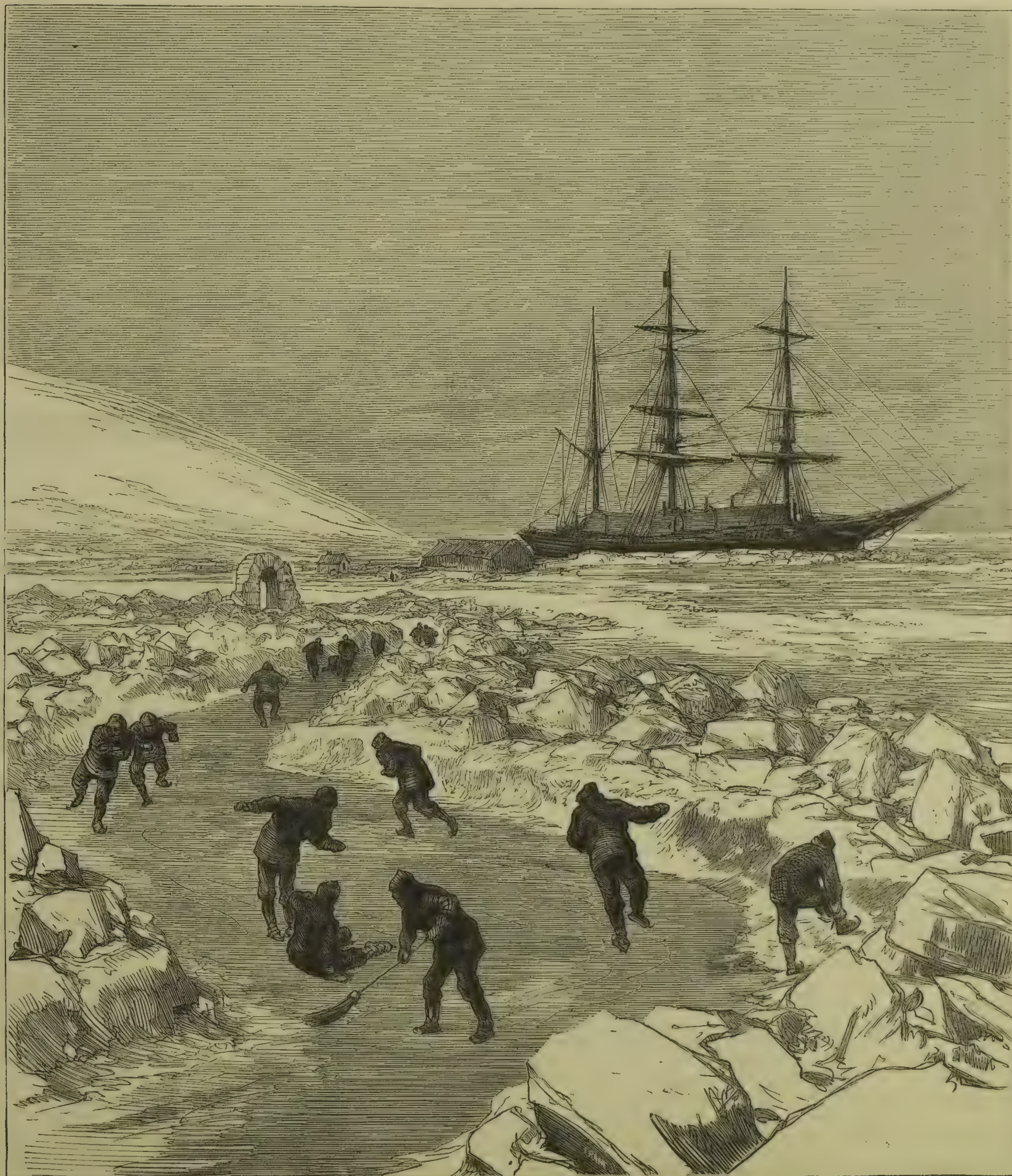
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SUPPLEMENT

TO

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, NOVEMBER 4, 1876.



THE NORTH POLE EXPEDITION: SKATING RINK AT THE WINTER QUARTERS OF H.M.S. DISCOVERY.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The two ships composing the Arctic Expedition, H.M.S. Alert and H.M.S. Discovery, commanded respectively by Captains Nares and Stephenson, left England in May last year with the hope of reaching the North Pole. They have just returned, the Alert reaching Valentia on Friday week. The Discovery parted company on the 19th ult., with orders to rendezvous at Queens-town, where she has since arrived.

We have been favoured with a series of photographic sketches, taken on the spot by officers of the Alert and Discovery, in illustration of the scenes visited and the difficulties encountered by the Arctic expedition during the spring of the present year. The following summary account of the expedition has been furnished to us by one of its officers:—

"After parting company with the Valorous, in July of last year, the two exploring ships proceeded northwards, under steam, touching at Proven and Upernavik, the most northern of the Danish settlements in Greenland. On leaving the latter place Captain Nares stood away from the land, choosing the route known to Arctic navigators as the "middle pack," in preference to the more usual, but often hazardous, course through Melville Bay. The "pack," that is to say, the packed ice, proved in this case conspicuous by its absence, no obstruction of any kind presenting itself, until, having touched at the Carey Islands and Port Foulke, the ships crossed the mouth of Smith Sound to Cape Isabella. Here the fine weather gave place to fog, and smooth water to floating fields of ice; and from this point onwards the voyage may be described as one incessant struggle. Every mile that was made good had to be fought for, inch by inch, or stolen by some happily continued manoeuvre just in the nick of time. Thus, gradually forcing his passage to the north, Captain Nares reached the mouth of Lady Franklin Bay on Aug. 27. Here, in a sheltered harbour, surrounded by lofty hills, in latitude 81 deg. 44 min. N., and longitude 65 deg. 3 min. W., he left the Discovery to take up her quarters for the winter, while the Alert continued her course along the western shore of Robeson Channel. This course she held until, on Sept. 1, the Alert herself attained the highest latitude, and was made fast to some grounded bergs of ice within a hundred yards of a tolerably level beach, in lat. 82 deg. 27 min. and long. 61 deg. 22 min.

"Lieutenant Rawson, of the Discovery, with his sledge-crow of eight men, had accompanied the advance ship, with the object of returning to the Discovery, during the autumn, with news of the Alert's progress. This journey, however, he was never able to accomplish, the snow being too deep and the ice too treacherous and too frequently in motion to render sledge travelling possible for a distance of seventy or eighty miles at so late a period of the year. The Discovery, therefore, knew nothing of her consort's position until the ensuing spring.

"The month of September was passed by the officers and crew of the Alert in laying out dépôts to the northward for the spring travelling; those on board the Discovery were chiefly employed in searching the neighbourhood for a supply of fresh food. This they were fortunate enough to find in considerable quantities, securing no less than thirty head of musk oxen. The reports brought back by the Alert's sledging parties were not encouraging. No land had been sighted to the northward, and the travelling had been found extremely tedious and difficult. Sudden exposure to wet and cold, moreover, had resulted in some rather troublesome frostbites; and several members of the Expedition bought their experience of autumn sledge travelling at the cost of an amputated toe. Meanwhile the temperature rapidly decreased, and the sun sank lower and lower on the horizon, till, on Oct. 12, he finally disappeared, leaving the Alert in total or partial darkness for 142 days, and the Discovery for almost the same period. We say partial darkness, because the moon, during fine weather, was periodically a good friend to the Expedition, and the departure of the sun was followed, and its return preceded, by a week or two of twilight, which, if not very brilliant and cheering, did at least serve to make darkness visible."

Our illustrations do not afford us an excuse for enlarging upon either the hardships or the festivities of an Arctic winter. It will be sufficient to say that the officers and crew of both ships made up their minds that the winter should pass pleasantly and quickly, and that when the long night was over, and the welcome 29th of February brought back the sun's rays again, everybody owned with thankfulness that a very pleasant winter had been passed.

"With the return of daylight, the winter routine of amusement under difficulties was, of course, abandoned, and all hands were soon busily employed in preparing for the work of exploration. It being now quite certain that no land existed to the northward, Captain Nares determined upon sending two sledges, in company, over the ice, in the direction of the Pole; and one sledge to the north-west, to explore the coast line of Grant Land; while a dog sledge was dispatched southwards, towards the winter quarters of the Discovery, with instructions as to the part she was to take in the spring campaign. Her allotted task was the exploration of the coast of Greenland, to the furthest possible point northward and eastward; in addition to which she was to ascertain whether Lady Franklin Sound is a bay or a strait; and to penetrate, as far as practicable, into the deep inlet of Petermann's Fiord.

"In pursuance of this general design, a dog sledge left the Alert, on March 12, in charge of Mr. G. C. Egerton, with whom were Lieutenant Rawson, and Petersen, the Danish interpreter. This first departure was not an auspicious one. With a heavy road, bad weather, a blinding snow-drift, and a temperature of 40 deg. (72 deg. below freezing-point), frost-bites were unavoidable; and so severely did poor Petersen suffer, that it became necessary, after two days' march, to carry him back to the ship, where, after undergoing amputation of the fore part of both feet, he gradually sank, and died on May 14. Mr. Egerton's next attempt was more successful. Within a week from his second start he reached Discovery Bay, and returned to his own ship on April 4, with good news of Captain Stephenson and all under his command.

"Meanwhile, on April 3, five sledges had left the Alert, comprising the northern division, led by Commander Markham and Lieutenant Parr; the western division, under Lieutenant Aldrich; and the crews employed on the important duty of laying dépôts for their relief, commanded by Lieutenant Giffard, Dr. Moss, and Mr. White. The aggregate party numbered fifty-three in all, and a finer body of officers and men never set out on any enterprise whatever. Yet, such was the nature of their work, and so terrible the disease which it entailed, that, within eleven weeks, three fourths of the entire company had been more or less crippled with scurvy; some were lying helpless on the sledges, dragged home to the ship by comrades who could but just hobble along; several remained for some weeks in considerable danger, and one had been buried on the floe.

"The details of the various sledge journeys will be found in separate narratives. We need only observe that every exploring party that left either of the Arctic ships was attacked in a greater or less degree by scurvy. It is a disease against which men may struggle, as indeed these brave fellows did struggle nobly, but which must inevitably enfeeble the strongest and break down the sturdiest, till one man after another, unless he

can be brought back in good time to his ship, drops down at his work and dies. The men suffering from the attack of scurvy, the travelling over the heavy Polar ice at a faster speed than a mile a day was found to be impossible.

"Such being the case, it will not be a matter of surprise to our readers that the Arctic Expedition, which we now welcome home, should have reached no higher latitude by sledging than 83 deg. 20 min. 30 sec. N. On the whole, every reasonable man will be more than satisfied with a result which, after all, represents an advance upon all previous efforts, and maintains the supremacy of England, not in sledge travelling only, but in the more purely national enterprise of ice navigation. No ship has ever wintered so far north as the Alert; no sledge has ever until now crossed the 83rd parallel; and, we may add, no Arctic Expedition which has penetrated anything like so far into the ice has ever returned home without abandoning one of its ships.

"The officers in this case, too, have certainly well sustained the reputation of their predecessors in this special field of labour; and have been supported by a body of seamen of whom our country has good reason to be proud. To name the officers individually, Commander Markham has proved that the most dauntless courage, the steadiest perseverance, and the most patient and skilful generalship will not succeed in forcing a road for any appreciable distance over the frozen Polar Sea. At the same time, Lieutenant Aldrich has proved the limits to which a well-organised body of picked men, ably and bravely officered, can advance along the coast-line of an Arctic territory. Lieutenant Beaumont has done the utmost that could be done—even at the cost, unhappily, of two valuable lives—towards completing the survey of the North Greenland shores.

"Lieutenant Archer has made the important discovery that Lady Franklin Sound is a bay, and not a strait; while Lieutenant Fulford has rendered it certain that Petermann's Fiord is simply what its name implies—a glacier, and not a through passage to the eastward, dividing Greenland into two separate islands. By each of these researches our geographical knowledge has been considerably increased; and, if we have not yet learned the way to the North Pole, we have, at any rate, found out for certain what is *not* the way. This expedition has demonstrated the "open Polar Sea" to be a myth. It has shown that the Smith Sound route, affording no continuous land to the northward, is not the route by which the highest latitude will ultimately be gained. We have thus traced the real difficulty of Arctic exploration to its true and final source, and have proved that, until some way can be discovered which opens out a totally different description of ice from that encountered by our present expedition north of lat. 83 deg., no amount of strength, or skill, or daring will suffice to overpass the barriers which nature has set up around the Pole."

The following more precise details have been published by authority:—

IMPRACTICABILITY OF REACHING THE NORTH POLE.

It appears that, instead of land extending far towards the north, as reported by the Polaris, Robeson Channel opens directly into the Polar Sea. The Alert rounded the north-east point of Grant Land, but, instead of finding a continuous coast-line leading one hundred miles further towards the north, as everyone had expected, found herself on the border of what was evidently a very extensive sea, with impenetrable ice on every side. No harbour being obtainable, the ship was secured as far north as possible inside a sheltering barrier of grounded ice, close to the land, and there she passed the winter. During her stay of eleven months no navigable channel of water permitting further advance to the northward ever presented itself.

Instead of finding an "open Polar Sea," the ice was of most unusual age and thickness, resembling in a marked degree, both in appearance and formation, low floating icebergs rather than ordinary salt-water ice.

It has now been termed the "Sea of Ancient Ice"—the Palæocrystal or Palæocrucic Sea; and a stranded mass of ice broken away from an icefloe has been named a floeberg.

Whereas ordinary ice is usually 2 ft. to 10 ft. in thickness, that in the Polar Sea, in consequence of having so few outlets by which to escape to the southward in any appreciable quantity, gradually increases in age and thickness until it measures from 80 ft. to 120 ft., floating with its surface at the lowest part 15 ft. above the water-line.

Strange as it may appear, this extraordinary thickness of the ice saved the ship from being driven on shore; for, owing to its great depth of flotation, on nearing the shallow beach it grounded and formed a barrier, inside which the ship was comparatively safe. When two pieces of ordinary ice are driven one against the other and the edges broken up, the crushed pieces are raised by the pressure into a high, long wall-like hedge of ice.

When two of the ancient floes of the Polar Sea meet, the intermediate lighter broken-up ice which may happen to be floating about between alone suffers; it is pressed up between the two closing masses to a great height, producing a chaotic wilderness of angular blocks of all shapes and sizes, varying in height up to 50 ft. above water, and frequently covering an area upwards of a mile in diameter.

Such an icy road, which was sure to be continuous, destroyed all hope of the Pole itself being reached by sledges. Nevertheless, it was determined by Captain Nares to advance as far as possible, and during the spring of this year a party, headed by Commander Markham and Lieutenant Parr, made a most gallant and determined attempt. They were absent seventy-two days from the ship; and on May 12 succeeded in planting the British flag in latitude 83 deg. 20 min. 26 sec. N. From this position there was no appearance of land to the northward, but, curiously enough, the depth of water was found to be only seventy-two fathoms.

Owing to the extraordinary nature of the pressed-up ice, a roadway had to be formed by pickaxes for nearly half the distance travelled before any advance could be safely made, even with light loads; this rendered it always necessary to drag the sledge-loads forward by instalments, and therefore to journey over the same road several times. The advance was consequently very slow, and only averaged about one mile and a quarter daily—in fact, much the same rate attained by Sir Edward Parry in his somewhat similar attempt during the summer of 1827.

Although the distance made good was only seventy-three miles from the ship, 276 miles were travelled over to accomplish it.

It is quite impossible for any body of men ever to excel the praiseworthy perseverance displayed by this gallant party in their arduous struggle over the roughest and most monotonous road imaginable. Their journey, considering the ever-recurring difficulties, has eclipsed all former ones.

The result of their severe labour proves the utter impracticability of travelling over the Polar Sea to any great distance from land, and also that Baron von Wrangel was perfectly correct in his expressed opinion that, before the North Pole can be reached, it is first necessary to discover a continuous coast-line leading towards it.

THE FARTHEST POINT NORTH.

In the autumn of last year, immediately the Alert was secured in winter quarters, provisions and boats were advanced by sledge parties along the shore to the north and westward, ready for use by the travelling parties in the following spring, the dépôt being established within a mile of the farthest north position hitherto reached by civilised man. On Oct. 14, two days after the sun had bid the expedition good-bye for an absence of 142 days, the travellers returned from their cold and arduous journey of twenty days' duration. Owing to a very heavy snowstorm, which, by protecting the sloppy ice from the intense frost, caused very wet travelling, a number of people were frostbitten in the feet, and three amputations were necessary, one officer and two of the men being the sufferers. Lieutenant Aldrich, engaged in pioneering the way for the main party, which was led by Commander Markham, on Sept. 27, advanced three miles beyond Sir Edward Parry's most northern position, and from a mountain 2000 ft. high sighted land towards the W.N.W., extending to latitude 83 deg. 7 min. No land was seen to the northward. It would therefore seem doubtful whether the "President Land," which is vaguely marked on the northern verge of the map, has any real existence.

Thus, within four months of leaving England the mystery concerning the "open Polar Sea" was cleared up. The Alert, advancing to the limit of navigation, had reached a higher northern latitude than any ship had previously been able to attain, and a sledge party had proceeded a few miles beyond the position gained with so much labour and privation by the gallant men commanded by Sir Edward Parry and Sir James Ross, the Union Jack planted by them passing into the guard and keeping of their countrymen, to be again pushed forward in advance during the following spring.

WINTERING AT THE SHIPS.

Owing to the ice in the neighbourhood remaining in motion until a late date, the Discovery was unable to send away any sledge parties during the autumn of 1875. The same reason prevented the Alert communicating with her consort, although the two ships were only seventy miles distant from each other, Lieutenant Rawson making two most determined attempts to do so without success. By the broken-up ice in Robeson Channel remaining unfrozen, he and his crew were obliged to pass the winter on board the Alert.

Owing to the high latitude attained—both the Alert and Discovery wintering further north than any ships had previously—the darkness of the winter was of longer duration and greater intensity than had ever before been experienced. By this date last year they had already lost sight of the sun for seventeen days, but it was passed by all with much cheerfulness and in hopeful spirits—penny readings, theatricals, and songs in character, being kept up regularly once a week, and a school on the lower deck being well attended by nearly all the crew, the officers being the teachers.

The cold experienced during the early spring was considerably greater than that in more southerly regions, and quite puts an end to the idea that "a warm country exists at the Pole, teeming with life."

The lowest temperature observed was 72 deg. below zero of Fahrenheit, or 104 deg. below freezing-point. The mean temperature for thirteen consecutive days was 59 deg. below zero—by far the coldest weather ever experienced, and the mercury was frozen forty-seven days during the winter.

With the return of the sun, on Feb. 29, after its long absence of nearly five months, preparations were made for the sledging campaign.

THE MEETING IN SPRING.

On March 12 Mr. Egerton and Lieutenant Rawson, accompanied by Petersen and the dog-sledge, started from the Alert to open communication with the Discovery; but, unhappily, on the second day out, the latter was taken ill when the temperature was 40 deg. below zero. The camp was immediately pitched; but, no improvement taking place, the two officers were obliged to return to the ship. At the utmost risks and a noble disregard of themselves, they succeeded in retaining heat in the poor fellow's body by alternately lying one at a time alongside of him, while the other, by exercise, was recovering his warmth, and thus managed to bring him alive to the ship; but both feet were very badly frost-bitten, and he ultimately sank from exhaustion two months afterwards.

During the following week the same two officers, accompanied by Simmons, seaman of the Alert, and Regan, of the Discovery, in similar weather—the usual weather experienced by Arctic travellers in the early spring—succeeded in reaching the Discovery, and relieving the doubt and anxiety of all on board her with regard to the proceedings and position of the Alert. When commiserated about their frost-bitten noses, cheeks, and fingers, Lieutenant Rawson jovially replied, "Well, at last we feel that the cheers from Southsea beach have been fairly earned." All the travellers were started off during the first week in April, each ship being left with only half a dozen officers and men, whose duties kept them on board. After that date sledges were continually arriving and departing, carrying forward provisions to be placed in dépôt, ready for the return of the advanced parties.

Captain Stephenson, besides looking after his own division, visited the Alert, and also made two trips across Hall's Basin to Greenland; and Captain Nares started off like the rest, with Captain Feilden, naturalist to the expedition, as soon as all the provision dépôts were complete along the line of route and the safety of the travellers ensured.

In fact, with the exception of the chaplains and senior medical officers, all were absent, the latter gentlemen, unfortunately, having more than enough to do taking care of their invalids.

EXPLORING AND SURVEYING.

When at Polaris Bay Captain Stephenson hoisted the American ensign and fired a salute as a brass tablet, which he and Captain Nares had prepared in England, was fixed on Hall's grave. The plate bore the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Captain C. F. Hall, of the U.S. ship Polaris, who sacrificed his life in the advancement of science on Nov. 8, 1871. This tablet has been erected by the British Polar Expedition of 1875, who, following in his footsteps, have profited by his experience."

In addition to the dispatch of the northern travellers, the coast-line to the westward of the Alert's position was traced for a distance of 220 miles by a party under the command of Lieutenant Aldrich; the extreme position reached was in lat. 82 deg. 10 min. N., long. 86 deg. 30 min. W., the coast-line being continuous from the Alert's winter quarters. The most northern land, Cape Columbia, is in lat. 83 deg. 7 min., long. 70 deg. 30 min. W.

The coast of Greenland was explored by travelling parties from the Discovery, under the command of Lieutenants Beaumont and Rawson. They succeeded in reaching a position in lat. 82 deg. 18 min. N., long. 50 deg. 40 min. W., seventy miles north-east of Repulse Harbour. The land extended as far as lat. 82 deg. 54 min. N., long. 48 deg. 33 min. W., but very misty weather prevented its character being determined with exactness.

Lieutenant Archer, with a party from the Discovery, explored Lady Franklin Sound, proving that it terminates at a distance of sixty-five miles from the mouth, with lofty mountains and glacier-filled valleys to the westward.

Lieutenant Fulford and Dr. Coppinger explored Petermann Fiord, finding it blocked up with a low glacier, which extends across from shore to shore.

With the exception of Hayes Sound, the coast-line of Smith Sound has now been explored from north to south.

THE SLEDGE PARTIES.

To give some idea of the amount of work entailed in sending out an Arctic sledge party and advancing provisions for their sustenance, it may be mentioned that, in order to support the extended travellers on the north coast of Greenland and those examining Petermann Fiord, Robeson Channel was crossed eleven times from the Alert's position to a dépôt established north of Cape Brevoort, and Hall's Basin eleven times between Discovery Bay and Polaris Bay, making a total of twenty-two sledge parties crossing the strait, including the transporting of two boats. The main dépôt at Cape Joseph Henry, for the support of the northern and western divisions, thirty-seven miles from the Alert, was visited by sixteen sledges.

During the absence of the travellers, owing to their inability to procure any fresh game, as most former expeditions had done, an attack of scurvy broke out in each of the extended sledge parties when at their farthest distance from any help. The return journeys were, therefore, a prolonged struggle homewards of gradually weakening men, the available force to pull the sledge constantly decreasing, and the weight to be dragged as steadily increasing, as one after another the invalids were stricken down and had to be carried by their weakened comrades. Lieutenant Parr, setting out for a lonely heroic walk of thirty-five miles, over soft snow and the heavy broken-up ice, guiding himself in the mist by the fresh track of a roaming wolf, brought intelligence to the Alert of the prostration of the Northern division. Relief was immediately sent out, officers and men alike dragging the sledges; but, unfortunately, the parties did not meet in time to save the life of the man who died, and who had been buried by the roadside in the thick ice only a few hours previously.

On arriving on board, out of the original seventeen men five only—two officers and three men, Radmore, Jolliffe, and Maskell—were able to work. Three others—Lawrence, Harley, and Winston—cheerfully but painfully struggled on with alpenstocks, and were just able to walk on board. The remainder, being perfectly helpless, were carried on sledges.

THE GREENLAND AND WESTERN PARTIES.

The Greenland and Western divisions not returning on the day appointed, relief was sent to meet them, and on each occasion it arrived just in the nick of time. In the Western party, Lieutenant Aldrich and one man, Adam Ayles, out of a crew of seven, remained at the drag-ropes.

In the Greenland division, when met by Lieutenant Rawson and Dr. Coppinger, Lieutenant Beaumont, Alexander Grey, ice quartermaster, and Frank Jones, stoker, were dragging forward their four helpless comrades, two at a time, as best they could, thankful if they advanced only half a mile a day. Before arrival at the Polaris dépôt, Grey and Jones were obliged to fall out, leaving the three officers alone at the drag-ropes; the dog-sledge under Hans, the Eskimo, who has been of the utmost service to the expedition, helping to advance the invalids onwards two at a time. The two who died just succeeded in reaching Polaris Bay and sighting the hills above their Arctic home, on the opposite side of the channel, before their spirits were called away. They were buried near Hall's grave.

Notwithstanding the deplorable state to which all these men were reduced, immediately as fresh food was procurable they steadily recovered, the last man being clear of the doctor's hands two months afterwards.

However vivid the description may be, it is difficult for a stranger to the surrounding circumstances and scenery to realise the condition and appearance of these prostrated bands of men. Separated by long distances, their sufferings were totally unknown to each other or at head-quarters on board their respective ships; and yet one and all displayed the same courageous pluck, and, in spite of their general collapse, remained faithful to their duty, resolutely struggling onwards, determined to hold to each other to the last, their ardour in no way checked as the difficulties of their journey increased, and their manifold determination increasing as greater sacrifices were demanded.

After their trials and sufferings, there can no longer be any difficulty in understanding the statement concerning Sir John Franklin's men as made by the Eskimo to Sir Leopold M'Clintock—"They fell down and died as they walked along."

This is by no means the first occasion of Arctic travellers being stricken, and the disease is clearly traceable to the absence of fresh meat, even preserved meat being insufficient to keep off its attacks when severe labour is demanded.

The Greenland party, falling back on the Polaris dépôt, remained there until the men had recovered, and did not finally recross the strait until after the ice had broken up.

Ancient Eskimo remains were traced on the west side of Smith Sound up to latitude 81 deg. 52 min. N. From that position the wanderers had evidently crossed the channel at its narrowest part to Greenland. The most diligent search was made farther north, but no trace of them was found. It proved, however, that they were, happily, not lost. The fact was that this Greenland sledging party, under Lieutenant Beaumont, had really crossed the channel; and they arrived at Discovery Bay on Aug. 14, having been carried a long way south by the ice.

Six musk oxen were shot at the Alert's winter quarters, and three half way between her position and that of the Discovery, while fifty-four were shot near Discovery Bay.

The remaining items in the Alert's game-list at her northern station show seven hares and ninety birds of different kinds, the latter shot only in July.

The birds certainly do not migrate beyond Cape Joseph Henry, latitude 82 deg. 50 min. N. Very few besides those accounted for by the sportsmen passed the Alert. It being light night and day, each flock was readily seen.

Very few seals were seen north of Cape Union, and no bears, doves, or loons ever reach the Polar Sea. In fact, "the Arctic Sea teeming with life" has been proved a fallacy. It is rather a desert; and it may well be said, "Here life ends."

THE RETURN VOYAGE.

The ice in the Polar Sea remained firm until July 20, when there was a movement, increasing with each tide. On the 31st the Alert succeeded in leaving her winter quarters, and, after many struggles with the ice, joined company with the Discovery on Aug. 12.

Lady Franklin Sound remained closed until the 20th, when, a chance occurring, both ships were pushed into the ice and succeeded in crossing.

After this date the same kind of battle and slow progress took place daily between the ships and the ice as during the passage north, every inch gained being of importance as the

ice closed in the rear. Occasionally a few tantalising leads of water presented themselves in the offing, but Captain Nares would not be induced to leave the shore. As the season advanced, or rather slipped away, many were the fluctuations in the social barometers as hopes and fears rose and fell; for it was not until Sept. 9, the very last of the season, that the mouth of Hayes Sound was crossed and the expedition again rejoiced in "open water."

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

An interesting letter by the Rev. C. E. Hodson, chaplain to H.M.S. Discovery, relates the winter experiences of the officers and crew, when their ship was laid up. He describes their ice-built theatre, which was of respectable dimensions, 60 ft. long by 27 ft. wide, and which was named the Alexandra Theatre, in compliment to the Princess of Wales. It was opened on her birthday, Dec. 1, with the farce of "My Turn Next," and other plays were afterwards performed. A skating-rink was also provided, by clearing away the snow and pouring water on the rough ice beneath, when it froze smooth. One of the photographs we have engraved represents H.M.S. Discovery in her winter quarters. This scene was photographed in February, some days before the sun rose above the south horizon. The building seen close alongside the ship is the theatre, built of ice, as aforesaid. Right astern is the smithy, likewise built of ice; and in the foreground is the skating-rink, which was kept clear of snow during the winter with some little trouble; the arch stood at the entrance to the skating-rink. A second illustration shows H.M.S. Alert in her winter quarters much further north. The third illustration in our Supplement shows the sledge parties, under command of Lieutenant Archer and Sub-Lieutenant Conybeare, on the point of departure to explore Lady Franklin Sound to the westward. Our Extra Supplement is a large engraving which represents a sledge party setting off to push its journey as near as it can to the North Pole. The front-page engraving of this Number shows the appearance of the Alert, with her hull, spars, and rigging all incrustated with ice, as she beat through the fierce storm of snow and sleet on her voyage homeward. Our Map of the regions north of Baffin Bay, to the limits of exploration between the 83rd and 84th degrees of north latitude, will enable the reader to comprehend the geographical position of the different channels, sounds, bays, and fiords; the coasts of Greenland, in the part called Hall Land, to the east of Robeson Channel; and that of Grant Land, on the western shore, beyond Lady Franklin Sound, which were explored by the sledge parties. The places where the Discovery and the Alert respectively wintered are precisely shown, and the farthest point north reached by a detached party. It is probable that in future maps the line of a supposed land-coast, given by the American explorers some years ago, and named "President Land," will have to be expunged.

We shall give some more illustrations next week.

QUARTERLIES.

The October number of the *Quarterly Review* has three articles upon the subject of most urgent political interest, broadly speaking, the definition and preservation of British interest in the Levant. "The Suez Canal an International Highway" is calculated to be most especially useful. It is recommended that the British Government should invite other European Governments to join in purchasing the whole concern from the Company, securing an ample revenue to the Khedive, and intrusting to him, as territorial Sovereign, the general management, police, and repairs of the Suez Canal, subject to their continued supervision, with a guaranteed political and military neutrality for Egypt. We heartily approve of this plan, which seems to have been suggested by Sir Andrew Buchanan, the British Ambassador at Vienna. If some such arrangement can be made, by the willing co-operation of the Austrian, French, Italian, and German Governments, and even those of Greece and Spain, with Great Britain, we may safely defy Russia to do us any harm, under existing circumstances; and the next thing should be to construct the Euphrates Valley Railway, through Syria and Mesopotamia to the Indian Ocean, as a second "International Highway." Let these very practicable tasks be accomplished, and we need care but little what becomes of Turkey, or even of Constantinople; there would be two good and safe roads between Europe and Asia, with all the Powers of the civilised world pledged to protect them for evermore. If Lords Beaconsfield and Derby, or Mr. Gladstone and our other Liberal friends, can bring about such a consummation, their fame will be immortal in every mercantile community from Liverpool to Hong-Kong. After opening to view this glorious and happy prospect, the *Quarterly* falls to repeating, in another article, the dismal old story of the decaying "Turkish Empire" and the advancing Russian conquests, with the old impossible duty of compelling the Sultan, who is impotent, to realise reforms which no Turk can ever understand. "The Eastern Question and the Government" is a tolerably vigorous and adroit effort of partisan advocacy, to which is oddly appended, in the concluding paragraph, a candid admission that all parties in England, at heart, are sincerely agreed upon the question—all equally resolved to put an end to Turkish misrule, and to save Constantinople from Russia. We are perfectly satisfied, as Mr. Gladstone himself will be, with this undeniable estimate of English public opinion. The *Quarterly* has also an article upon the Memoir of the Prince Consort, a very bitter one against the Papacy, a criticism of London charities and almsgiving, a gossip about Strawberry-hill and Horace Walpole, something of the Eskimo and Arctic Regions, and a notice of Shakespeare illustrations.

The contents of the *Church Quarterly* are mostly adapted to the studies and interests of the clergy; "Liturgical Revision," "Parochial Missions," and the "Increase of the Episcopate," are discussed from that point of view. But several other topics, the China opium trade, the social condition of France before the Revolution of 1789, and the odd little South Slav principality of Montenegro, are treated in a manner agreeable to the general reader. The "Monasteries and Religious Houses of Devonshire" is a pleasant chapter of local antiquarian reminiscences. A memoir of the late Greek Archbishop Lycurgus will attract those who have heard of him as a remarkable visitor from the East.

The *British Quarterly* has one of Mr. Freeman's crusading appeals against the Turks, with, however, a larger measure of candour than has always been shown by him. The article is very interesting and well written, as is also a critical essay on "Daniel Deronda," treating the book from a wider and more equitable point of view than has been customary hitherto. A paper on secular changes of the earth's climate includes a clear and useful summary of the existing complexion of scientific opinion on this intricate subject.

The council of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland has resolved to hold the show for 1877 in the Queen's College grounds, at Galway.

FINE ARTS.

The annual exhibition of drawings by students of the Female School of Art took place, on Friday and Saturday of last week, at the enlarged studio and premises, 43, Queen-square, Bloomsbury. Although failing this year to attain the national gold medal, which was carried off by the school in 1875, in its representative, Miss Sarah Ruth Canton, the institution has, under the continued able management of Miss Gann, performed the very serviceable task it has undertaken with assiduity and success, and has brought forward several artists of promise. The chief prize this year, the Queen's gold medal (and scholarship), together with a national silver medal, have been taken by Miss Ida Lovering; while a second national silver medal and the Gilchrist scholarship of £50, for the second year in succession, have been awarded to Miss Florence Reason, who, though she distinguished herself some time back in the Queen-square studio, is only seventeen years of age at this date. As the Gilchrist scholarship is now doubled, another recipient for the first time this year is Miss Harriet Francis Newton, of the Durham School of Art. Her drawings were not exhibited among those of the Bloomsbury school students, but she is about to join the classes there. National bronze medals are severally bestowed on Miss Alice Hanslip and Miss Emily Austin, the former of these ladies taking, for the third year in succession, the Queen's scholarship of £40. The first prize, won, as already mentioned, by Miss Ida Lovering, was gained for a female head in chalks; but the artist was also a contributor in other departments, and distinguished herself by time studies and studies from the antique. Miss Florence Reason's prize work is an elaborate water-colour study of passion-flowers, with their fruit. Miss Alice Hanslip's prize performance was a time study, in charcoal, of a face in profile; and she exhibited other drawings uniting spirit and precision, particularly some studies of hands. Miss Emily Austin's prize work is a still-life group in oil. Among winners of minor prizes are the following:—Miss Ellen Ashwell and Miss J. M. Lock—studies of the antique; the former also stands high as a student in the life school; Miss Rhoda Holmes—water-colour studies of birds; Miss Gertrude Hamilton—a group in water colours; Miss Susan Lovett, Miss Mary Pritchard, and Miss Jessie Corcoran—also water-colour studies. Vacation prizes were carried off by Misses Hanslip, Emily Wilks, and Miss Florence Thorsby. Miss Canton, the national gold medallist of last year, sent—not in competition—a few models and designs for sculpture and wood-carving, of a kind available in commerce.

The collection of presents made to the Prince of Wales during his Indian tour has been removed from South Kensington to the Bethnal-green Museum, where it is now on view to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, from ten a.m. to ten p.m., free; and on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays (students' days), from ten to four, on payment of sixpence.

The new bronze statuette purchased, as stated last week, for the British Museum cannot be immediately exhibited to the public. It has been fractured in one or two places, and will require to be carefully set together. The figure, in respect of size, is the most important now possessed by the Museum.

General Cesnola is again in England bringing the result of further research in Cyprus. The collection he has brought is rich in examples of antique jewellery, and has, it is stated, been offered to the British Museum.

The collection of architectural reproductions in the south-east court of the South Kensington Museum has received an interesting addition. This is a plaster cast from the very elaborate Gothic tabernacle in the little-known Church of St. Lean, near Brussels. The tabernacle resembles in general characteristics the celebrated shrine of Adam Kraft in the Frauenkirche at Nuremberg, but it is inferior to that matchless work in grace of form and delicacy of carving. Nevertheless, it is one of the richest specimens of Flemish sculpture of the sixteenth century. The sculptor's name, according to the label, was Rombaut de Dryver, of Malines. The ornamental portion of the carving, consisting of baskets of fruit, flowers, and heads, witnesses to the influence of the Renaissance, but the numerous figure-subjects retain an unmodified Gothic character. These subjects, which are sculptured in high relief, are taken from the history of our first parents, and represent the creation of Eve; Adam receiving the apple from Eve; the Almighty appearing to Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, and other incidents of the Genesis narratives. A second series of carvings illustrate the Jewish history; and these are surmounted by a representation of our Lord's Passion. The tabernacle is about fifty feet in height; the pinnacle terminates straight, and does not curl over like the Nuremberg shrine.

Attached to the chapel of ease to the parish of St. James's, Westminster, in the Hampstead-road, is a cemetery which has been much neglected since the disuse of urban burials. The ground being of some extent, it is now proposed to convert it into a public garden. The proposal is one which cannot but be approved, and it is hoped that, if carried out, some attention will be paid to, and some means adopted to mark, the graves of George Morland and his wife, Hoppner, and Lord George Gordon, all of whom were interred there.

Open-air preaching was a custom of the national Church, formerly, we all know, common enough at public stations, such as Paul's Cross; but it is not so well known that, sometimes, a pulpit was attached to the external wall of the church itself whence those who could not be got inside might be addressed. This curious, and in modern times novel feature has been revived in a design by Mr. E. C. Lee for a new church of St. Mary, Whitechapel, intended to replace the old one. The architect proposes to erect the external pulpit, with a suitable roof, at the north-west angle of the church, which abuts on the street, so that passers-by in the street may be addressed. A sermon preached from so unusual a position would assuredly prove so attractive that the danger is that the police would find an obstruction caused thereby. But, if intended for ornament, not for use, the picturesque effect of such an external addition may be readily imagined.

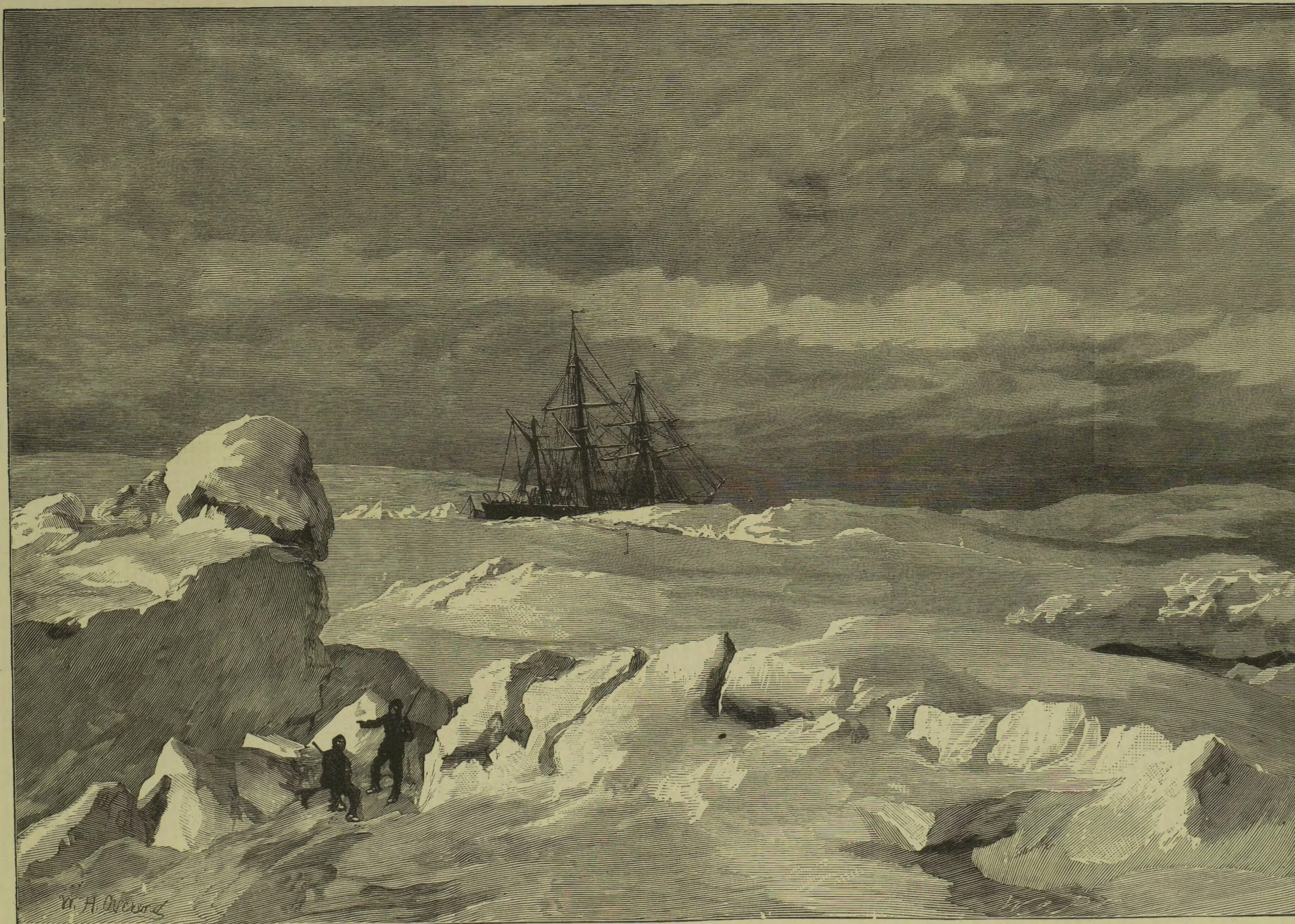
It was decided at a town meeting held at Wolverhampton, on Monday, to engage the services of Mr. W. Street for the execution of a Sicilian marble statue to be erected to the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, senior member for the borough, in commemoration of his many eminent public services, particularly his exertion for the repeal of the corn laws. The cost of the memorial will be about £1000.

It is proposed in Paris—and the proposal, having had an official origin, is not unlikely to be carried into effect—to form a French gallery of artists' portraits painted by themselves, similar to the celebrated one in the Uffizi, only confined exclusively to national artists.

The death is announced of the well-known sculptor, Paul Cadet, who executed the figure *La Résistance*, erected on one of the public squares of Dijon in commemoration of the defence of that town. This statue was taken down by order of M. Buffet, but re-installed by authority of M. de Marcère.



THE NORTH POLE EXPEDITION: THE WESTERN SLEDGE PARTY ABOUT TO START



THE NORTH POLE EXPEDITION: H.M.S. ALERT FROZEN IN AT HER WINTER QUARTERS.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE BISHOP OF NASSAU.

The Right Rev. Addington Robert Peel Venables, D.D., Lord Bishop of Nassau, died at Hartford, U.S., aged forty-nine. His Lordship was born in 1827, the son of Thomas Venables, Esq., of the Home Office, and was educated at Eton, and at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1848. Entering holy orders in 1851, he became Curate of St. Paul's, Oxford, and was consecrated Bishop of Nassau in 1863. He married, in 1862, Miss King, daughter of the Rev. Moss King, Rector of Long Crichel, Dorset, and leaves issue.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR J. STUART.

The Right Hon. Sir John Stuart, P.C., late a Vice-Chancellor of England, died on the 30th ult. He was born in 1793, the second son of Dugald Stuart, Esq., of Balachellish, in the county of Argyll, and received his education at the High School and University of Edinburgh. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1819, and became a Q.C. and a Benchman in 1839. From 1846 to July, 1852, he sat in Parliament for Newark, and from July to September, 1852, for Bury St. Edmunds. In the latter month he was appointed a Vice-Chancellor, and the following year received the honour of knighthood. On his retirement from the Bench, in 1871, he was sworn of the Privy Council. Sir John married, in 1813, Jessie, daughter of Duncan Stewart, Esq., and leaves issue.

The deaths are also announced of the Rev. George Thornton, Vicar of Sharnbrook, eldest surviving son of Stephen Thornton, M.A., Esq., of Mogerhanger House, in the county of Bedford, bank director, and elder brother of Harry Thornton, Esq., of Kempstone Grange, in the same county, J.P. and D.L.;—of Edward Beldam, Esq., F.R.G.S., of Banyers, Royston, Cambridgeshire, barrister-at-law and J.P. for Cambridge and Herts, aged sixty-five;—of Thomas Bonnick, of The Green, Waldron, Sussex, in his hundredth year;—of Major-General Richard Goodwin Bowen Wilson, R.A., in his eighty-first year;—of William Nash-Woodham, Esq., of Shepreth, J.P. of the county of Cambridge, in his seventy-seventh year;—of Charles Berwick Curtis, Esq., last surviving son of Sir William Curtis, first Baronet, of Cullands Grove, in his eighty-second year;—of Lieutenant-General William Chambré, late of the 11th Foot, in his eighty-sixth year, younger brother of the late Hunt Walsh Chambré, Esq., of Hawthorn Hill, in the county of Armagh, High Sheriff in 1829;—of Honoratus Leigh Thomas, Esq., of Bryn Elwy, St. Asaph, J.P. and D.L. for Flintshire and formerly Commander H.E.I.C.S., in his seventy-ninth year;—of George Hamerton Crump, Esq., of Chorlton Hall, Cheshire, J.P. for Shropshire, in his seventy-sixth year;—of Lieutenant-General Harry Stow, late R.A., in his eighty-first year;—of Thomas Chamberlayne, Esq., of Cranbury Park and Weston Grove, Hants, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1835, in his seventy-second year.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil, dated Jan. 20, 1875, and Jan. 8, 1876, of Mr. Henry Bury, late of Branksome Tower, near Poole, Dorsetshire, who died on Sept. 23 last, were proved on the 23rd ult. by Mrs. Janet Anne Bury, the widow, Edward Bury, the brother, and Colonel Henry Andrew Sarel, C.B., the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator leaves to his wife all his furniture, &c., absolutely, and the mansion house known as Branksome Tower, and the income of £25,000 for life; to his daughters, Caroline Louisa and Helen Mary, £10,500 each; upon trust for his daughters, Mrs. Dickinson and Mrs. O'Brien, £10,000 each; and the residue of his property to his sons equally.

The will, dated Oct. 10, 1873, of Mr. Charles Duncum, late of Broomfield, Weybridge-heath, who died on Sept. 23 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Mrs. Elizabeth Duncum, the widow, and William James Duncum, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths all his household furniture and effects and £5400 Eastern Bengal Railway Stock to his wife, to his said son £3000, and legacies to his brothers, nephews, the widow of his deceased son, grandson, and godchildren; the residue of his estate, real and personal, he gives to his widow for life, and then to his son, the said William James Duncum.

The will, dated April 17, 1875, of Napoléon Launes, Duc de Montebello, Knight Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, late of No. 31, Rue de la Beaume, Paris, who died on July 18 last, at the Château de Mareuil, department of the Marne, France, was proved in London on the 26th ult. by Charles Paul Tolu. The testator leaves to his son, Napoléon Camille Charles Jean, all the disposable part of his property.

The will of M. Auguste Victor Laurent Casimir-Périer, late of No. 62, Rue Galilée, Paris, who died on July 6 last, was proved in London on the 21st ult. by Madame Camille Fonteuillat Casimir-Périer, the widow, the personal estate in this country being sworn under £14,000. The testator gives all such portion of his real and personal estate which the law allows him to dispose of to his said wife. The deceased is described in the probate of the will as late Minister of the Institute, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Senator, and ex-Minister of the Interior.

Lord Leigh, the Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire, on Thursday week, presided at the distribution of prizes in connection with the Leamington School of Art, awarded by the Science and Art Department, South Kensington. He expressed his gratification at the progress made.

The Earl of Strathmore entertained his tenants and friends at dinner in Glamis Castle, on Thursday week, in celebration of the coming of age of his eldest son, Lord Glamis. A full-length portrait of the Countess of Strathmore, painted by Mr. Herdman, R.S.A., was presented to the Earl as a mark of the esteem in which his Lordship is held by his tenants and friends throughout the country.

Captain Tyler has reported to the Board of Trade upon the Radstock collision on the Somerset and Dorset Railway in August. He sets forth in detail many defects of regulations and working which came to light on his inquiry, and points out the modes that have been recommended for avoiding the dangers peculiar to single lines. In conclusion, Captain Tyler remarks that more depends, after all, upon strict discipline than upon the excellence of the system adopted.

Mr. A. Redgrave, Inspector of Factories, has addressed circulars to the occupiers of factories and workshops, and to the parents of the children employed therein, in which he explains their new responsibilities under the Education Act of last Session. After Jan. 1 next it will be illegal to employ a child under nine years of age; and on Jan. 1, 1878, the limit will be raised to ten years. Children must attend school from the first day of their employment, either morning or afternoon, on every day on which the school is open, or both morning and afternoon on every other day, in every week. They must also attend an efficient school in any school district which has been provided with sufficient school accommodation.

CHESS.

C.W. KIRKEE.—Both the problems are, we regret to say, unsound. No. 1 cannot be solved at all if Black play 1. B to K Kt 4th; while No. 2 admits of a double solution, by 1. Kt to K R 5th.

T.A. HUNT.—Cannot the position be solved by 1. Q to Q 7th, and, on Black playing 1. P to K R 3rd, 2. Q to K R 7th?

L.W. DAVIS.—White can surely mate on the move, by 1. Q to Q 6th? Possibly some of the adhesive pieces have become detached.

J. BYNG.—The problems, we are sorry to say, are very much too easy for our columns.

J.M. TURTON.—You are altogether wrong. Look at the position again.

DAWKLEY.—White cannot capture the Queen with King. The Rook, though pinned, does not lose its guarding power.

A.S.—Where two or three lines of play branch off from the main variation.

F. THOMPSON, J.A.W. HUNTER, J.G. FINCH, G.E. BARBER, T.F. SMYTHE.—Accept our best thanks for the problems.

H.H.T. and Miss BUSK.—Your request has been complied with.

A.L.S.—The problem in question has not two solutions, but two variations. In each case White's first move is the same.

A.V.—Surely the position has been published before. At any rate, we seem to be very familiar with it.

PROBLEM No. 1703.—Additional correct solutions received from J.T. Byng, J.K.G.H. That by E. Savary is wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1704.—Additional correct solutions received from J.T. and W.J. Barton. Sixty-eight last birthday, S.R.V. Drouffeur, C.E. Heatherfield, P. Jameson, G.H. M. Proctor, N.S.B. I. Ashe, Jane N.

PROBLEM No. 1705.—Correct solutions received from W.F. Payne, Wee Pawn, R.H. Brooks, T.A. Hind, Woolwich Chess Club, C.E. Cant. Those by W. Doulton, I. Ashe, W.J. Dixie, T.B.M.A. and E. and L.G. W.V.G.D. and C.E. Kindell, are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1705.

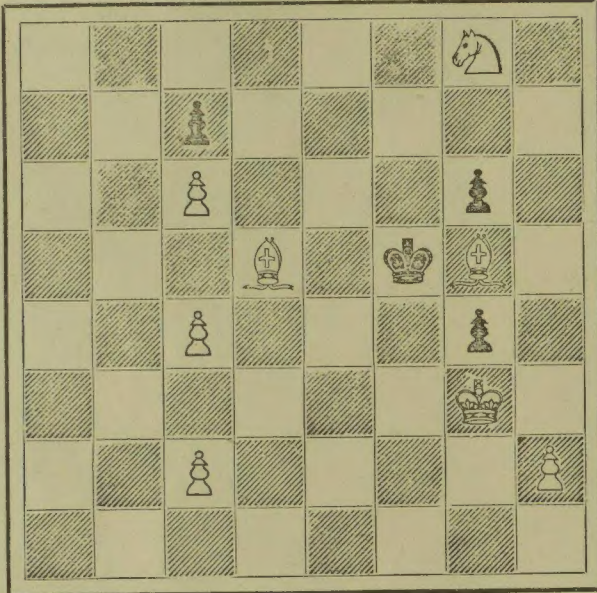
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes P	Kt takes R*	3. Q to K B 2nd	Anything
2. Kt to Q 6th	B to R 7th	4. Mates.	
	P takes R	5. K takes Kt, &c.	
2. Kt to Q 6th	K to B 4th		

The other variations are obvious.

PROBLEM No. 1707.

By Mr. A. ROSENBAUM.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

The two following interesting specimens of the Muzio Gambit were recently contested between the Rev. J. DONALDSON (Delta) and Mr. CRICHTON.

GAME I.

(Muzio Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	9. Q to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	10. Q B takes P	Q to K Kt 5th
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	11. Q to K 3rd	
4. B to Q B 4th	P to K Kt 5th		
5. P to Q 4th			

This variation is generally known by the name of "Koch's and Ghulim Kasim's attack." It is considered to be somewhat inferior to 5. Castles, but recent analysis has proved that no form of the Muzio is irresistible, as it was once supposed to be.

6. Q takes P	P takes Kt	12. R takes B	B takes B (ch)
7. B takes Q P	B to K R 3rd	13. R to K B sq	Q to Q 7th
8. Castles			

By no means a commendable defence. The correct line of play is—

7. B takes Q P	P to K 4th	14. B takes P (ch)	Kt to Q 2nd
8. B takes K B P (ch)	K takes B	15. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 4th
9. B takes P	Q takes Q P (ch)	16. B to K 6th (ch)	K to Q sq
10. B to K 3rd	Q to K 4th, &c.,	17. Q to K B 4th	Kt to K Kt 3rd
11. Castles	Q to K Kt 4th		

This strikes us as a novelty; at least we cannot recall having met it anywhere in the "Books," though 7. Q to K 2nd, 7. Q to K B 3rd, and 7. Q to K R 5th, are all touched upon.

8. P to K Kt 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	18. Q to K B 7th	K Kt to K 2nd
9. P to Q B 3rd		19. Q to K B 6th	B takes B
		20. P takes B	Q takes K P,

and White gave mate in four moves.

The whole game, especially the termination, is played in "Delta's" old trenchant style.

GAME II.

Between the same Players.—(Muzio Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. K takes R	Castles
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	21. Q to K B 3rd	R to K Kt sq (ch)
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	22. B to K B 3rd	R takes B (ch)
4. B to Q B 4th	P to K Kt 5th	23. Q takes R	Q takes P (ch)
5. P to Q 4th	P takes Kt	24. Q to K B 3rd	Q takes Q B P (ch)
6. Q takes P	B to K R 3rd	25. Q to K B 2nd	Q takes Q (ch)
7. Castles	Q to K Kt 4th	26. K takes Q	Kt takes P
8. Kt to Q B 3rd		27. R to K R sq	Kt to K B 3rd
		28. K to B 3rd	K to Q 2nd
		29. K to B 5th	P to Q B 4th
		30. K to B 7th	K to K 2nd
		31. R takes R P	P to Q Kt 4th
		32. R to R 4th	K to Q 2nd
		33. R to K 4th (ch)	P to Q R 4th
		34. P to K Kt 3rd	
		35. K to K Kt 5th	

With what object? Retiring the Rook to K sq or K 2nd seems in every way preferable.

White's last move just allows his opponent the necessary time for the advance of the Queen's Pawn, as the first player cannot now reply with R to K 5th.

36. R to K B 4th	P to B 3rd (ch)
37. K to Kt 6th	K to K 2nd
38. R to K B sq	P to Q 5th
39. R to K sq (ch)	K to Q 2nd
40. K to B 7th	Kt to Q 3rd (ch)
41. K takes P	P to B 5th
42. R to K 7th (ch)	K to B 3rd
43. R to K 6th	P to B 6th
44. K to K 5th	P to B 7th
45. R takes Kt (ch)	K to B 7th,

and Black wins.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW YORK CLIPPER TOURNAMENT.—This tournament was to have been brought to a conclusion on the 18th of last month; but, up to the time of going to press, which is necessarily early, the result had not reached us.

SHAFTESBURY V. ELECUTION CLUB.—These two clubs played a little match last week, which resulted in favour of the Shaftesbury by four games to two. There were six players aside.

EAST AND WEST OF SCOTLAND.—This match will be played to-day (Nov. 4), in Edinburgh.

COURTESY.

When a man puts down a book you have shown him with exactly the right remark—with a word of criticism showing that he has noted the precise point to which you wished to draw his attention—he generally proves himself to be a sympathetic and therefore a polite man: unless, of course, you gave him the book because you knew that it contained something especially in his way, and the sympathetic courtesy was more on your side than on his.

But such sympathetic men are not very common—especially, I fear, in England; and therefore men of refined politeness are also somewhat rare. In the case just suggested one ought to take the offered book with the intention of trying to see exactly for what reason it was offered—what quality it is in the passage in question which has struck the offerer, and which he thinks worthy of your notice. Too many men, however, will look at it just as they would at a book casually opened by themselves—simply from their own point of view; some, alas! will endeavour merely to say something brilliant of their own about it—and thus go entirely wide of the whole question. But, by trying to perceive exactly what one's companion has seen, one not only finds something that very likely would not have struck one's own mind (looking at all things from its individual point of view), but one learns what manner of things strike another intellect, how certain qualities affect it, of what qualities it chiefly takes cognisance; and, which is a still greater thing, one gives a real and delicate pleasure, and shows true courtesy—and, by showing, teaches it.

And courtesy is one of the most beautiful of things, and not one of the commonest. To be really polite, in the very highest sense of the word, demands a keen sympathy, a true kindness, refinement, dignity, and absence of selfishness. There has been a great deal of talk, these twenty years and more, about "gentlemen." The hulking heroes of a certain class of novel—about the last fashion but two, let us say—were perpetually being described, and describing themselves, as gentlemen; but a less sympathetic, less imaginative (using the word in a special sense), and less truly courteous set of men it is not easy to conceive. On the stage these men were even more offensive; and it is to be feared that in real life they are made models of by more people who, as is commonly said, "ought to know better," than one likes to think. The modern British manner is, one may say, exactly the opposite of the elaborate courtesy often called Grandisonian; and is decidedly the worse of two very bad extremes. The French speak of our insularity; and it is not a bad word. English discourtesy is caused by a national want of sympathy—a want of the desire to sympathise; and, by-the-way, it is quite possible that the childish vanity so often noticed in a Frenchman exists chiefly because his countrymen have not the heart to snub it so mercilessly as the English would.

But the sympathy which is needed for politeness is a quality of the intellect as much as of the heart. A very stupid man can hardly be thoroughly courteous; and it is not too much to say that all rough and boorish people have a vein of stupidity in their natures, which causes their boorishness. It is quite certain that Shakespeare must have been (as Mercutio called himself) "the very pink of courtesy;" his "manysidedness" would enable him at once to see the bent of any stranger's mind—what would give it pleasure, what pain—and we may be sure that his gentle and cultivated nature would always act upon this perception.

Take a man who was exactly Shakespeare's opposite—Doctor Johnson, one of the greatest bores that ever lived, who generally was decently polite only with people who were socially much his superiors. We find, as we should expect to find, that his intellect entirely wanted subtlety and delicacy, was remarkably deficient in sympathetic imagination, in pliability, and looked at everything only from its own point of view. Yet Johnson had a heart which, if not easily touched by the little distresses of sensitive men (things which as a rule he could not see nor understand), was, as everybody well knows, most tender and loving to people in great misery: the poor woman whom he carried home on his back has proved a treasure laid up for him in this world as well as elsewhere—has saved his memory from much misprision in men's minds.

There is, by-the-way, one instance of the unfeeling discourtesy of Johnson which has perhaps not been exactly understood. Everybody, I hope, has felt indignant at his early rudeness to Boswell; but it ought not to be attributed wholly either to a blindness to the fact that he was hurting Boswell's feelings, or to a general indifference to causing pain in this way. Boswell, with the heart of a hero-worshipper, had no doubt—in Johnson's presence, at all events—the manners of a toad-eater; and there are some men whom the least appearance of sycophancy makes savage—who are intentionally rude to anyone whom they fancy intentionally over-polite to themselves. The prejudice, though mistaken, is at least manly; it arises from inability to perceive that this excessive politeness is very often caused by a nervous fear of wounding people's feelings, a desire almost morbid to be kind and attentive—occasionally by a strange (almost physical) fear of provoking any dispute; and sometimes, of course, by genuine toadyism, when it is loathsome enough, and fully deserves its fate.

It need hardly be said that this excessive politeness is not, any more than its opposite, real courtesy, though it is often honestly meant for it. It bears, indeed, to courtesy something the relation that conscious efforts to be great bear to greatness itself. The draper's assistant who is always laboriously attempting to be polite (and who is wholly to be commended for his ambition) is not without his likeness to Bulwer Lytton, who spent a long literary life in brave and conscientious struggles to be a genius. One cannot help respecting Bulwer, admiring his pluck and his diligence (however little one may admire the results); nor can one help wondering whether he might not have done really better things had he been conscious of the limits of his talents—or, rather, had he worked less consciously altogether, and done only what came most naturally, without inquiring whether it was the greatest work of which the human intellect was capable.

So, if the young draper did not study politeness so hard he might practice it more successfully; indeed, true courtesy must, to a great extent, come by nature, though the effort to acquire it proves a natural turn for it, as, on the other hand, it perhaps proves some natural lack of it. "Born gentlemen" are often talked of; and I am thankful to say that there are many in existence—though most of them are, of course, born among gentlemen, where their birth is not phenomenal. One comes, however, every now and then across a dairyman, or a mechanic, or a little shopkeeper, whose heart and mind and manners are alike perfectly gentle and courteous.

But delicate nurture and intercourse with refined people are generally needed to bring out and cultivate that sympathy and respect for the feelings of others which I have called the foundation of true courtesy. The parallel with greatness is pretty complete; the genius must be innate, but it must also be trained and educated—neither Lytton nor Burns is wholly satisfactory, neither a boorish earl nor a refined linendraper can fairly and fully be called a gentleman.

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